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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

November 8, 1919, Temperature 73

Rainfall: 0.00 inch

Humidity: 83

November 8, 1918, Temperature 74

No. 17,795. 六拜禮 號八月一十年九十一百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

日六十月九年未大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
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Tel. 482. 24, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. 482.

HUDSON, ESSEX, CHANDLER,
OVERLAND CARS

A consignment of HUDSON and ESSEX Cars
expected shortly.
Orders may now be booked. Cars for hire.
Lessons in driving at moderate inclusive prices.

**WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS**

Cure a Cold in the Shortest
Possible Time.

An Excellent Remedy For
Neuralgia and Malarial
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly
from Hongkong to customers in
England & elsewhere abroad.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

"WOLSEY"

Pure wool underwear
PRICE \$5.75 UP.

GENT'S AND CHILD'S
part wool

COMBINATIONS

Heavy Ribbed Unshrinkable

PRICES \$2.25 to \$3.50 A SUIT

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Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.
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TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

SPEECH BY BRIAND.

PARIS, Nov. 1.
M. Aristide Briand, six times prime minister, delivered an important speech last night at Nantes, when he set forth the programme of the Republican majority at the forthcoming elections. After describing France's war effort and her victory over the German invader, M. Briand said that in the past the government of the country had been rendered at times extremely difficult by differences between various republican factions. Changes of government, he said, had been too frequent, and a homogeneous majority was necessary to ensure stable government in future. Other of M. Briand's points were as follows.

We must consider the advisability of modifying our constitutional laws so as to ensure the election of a president on a wider basis and introduce into the constitution guarantees against confusion between the legislature and executive.

The president of the republic should be able to exercise a wider and more efficient role.

Steps are urgently needed to reduce the paper monetary circulation, which is one of the causes of the high cost of living, and of the fall in exchange.

All taxation that hinders production must disappear. Bureaucratic routine must be broken to permit the re-establishment of the devastated regions.

Labour problems must be studied by masters and men in common. Referring to the question of armaments, Mr. Briand advocated the complete disarmament of Germany.

A sign of the times is the opening, announced to take place on Monday, of the new continental offices of the Great Eastern Railway Company in Paris. Before the war the great continental traffic routes outwards from England radiated through Berlin. Now the metropolis of Europe is Paris and all European business of the Great Eastern in passengers and freight is to be centralised in Paris.

ENDURANCE OF INDIAN
SEAMEN.

COLD WEATHER VOYAGES TO
AMERICA PROHIBITED.

Great resentment has been caused among British shipmasters voyaging in the East by the after-war revival of the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act which prohibits the engaging, during the winter months, of Indian crews for journeys to ports on the American coast within a certain latitude. These provisions were made some years ago as a result of complaint that Indian seamen had died from the effects of cold. Their operation was suspended during the war and the hope had been raised that they were abandoned for ever; their revival has given strength to the opposition there has always been against them.

A British shipmaster who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the East and Asiatic seamen, and who has recently arrived in Colombo from Calcutta, in an interview with a *Times of Ceylon* representative, expressed high indignation at what he termed the unfairness of the provisions, which, he averred, materially added to the ever-increasing anxiety and burden of the British Captain. During winter months, he explained, vessels with Indian crews bound for Boston and New York were obliged to put in at Newport News to disembark the Indians whose places were taken for the rest of the voyage by American "runners." This entailed long delay, heavy expense and serious inconvenience. If shipmasters wished to avoid putting in at Newport they had to ship Chinese or Malays, who, in addition to demanding much higher pay, were not nearly so satisfactory as Indian seamen, who almost invariably worked faithfully and well. Long experience had taught him that Chinese and Malay seamen were not reliable and, given favourable opportunities, were inclined to desert in America.

The Captain mentioned the anomaly of prohibiting hardy Bengal seamen from making the full journey during winter months and yet allowing Sinhalese to go. In the present days of shortage of shipping he was most anxious for the abrogation of the restrictions which prevented him from going to latitudes where other Asiatics were allowed.

Medical opinion, added the captain, was that there was absolutely no danger to Indians travelling to any part of the American coast during any part of the year. The Indian seaman was not a bad judge of his own powers of endurance and he was most anxious for the abrogation of the restrictions which prevented him from going to latitudes where other Asiatics were allowed.

MR. WINSTON
CHURCHILL'S MOTOR CAR.

"RED ROLLS" INLAIN WITH
SILVER.

A few more of the rare and refreshing fruits of the Prime Minister's economy measures were realised for the British tax-payer last month at the Government motor-car sale at Olympia, when a fleet of "luxurious" pleasure cars—to quote the Ministry of Munitions own description—was sold by auction. Faint memories of happier days clung round the enamelled beauty of the cars as they stood sleekly parked in the glass-roofed hall—days when a gentlemanly journey to the Cecil or the Savoy from the War Office constituted the major part of a day's usefulness.

The piece de resistance was the car used by Mr. Winston Churchill as Secretary for War. The "Red Rolls" was its pet name, a sweetly purring piece of perfect machinery, with an interior inlaid with silver in quartered mahogany, and upholstered in fawn suede cloth and morocco.

"The finest car ever offered at an auction," said Mr. J. Trevor, the auctioneer. "I have a wager as to the price it will fetch. It is the last word in luxury. It belonged to Mr. Winston Churchill." (Derisive laughter.) Bidding started at 2,500 guineas, and the "Red Rolls" was finally knocked down to Mr. J. Mauns, of Richmond, a controller of picture galleries, Thames steamboats, and the Chelsea Football Club, for 3,550 guineas. Mr. Trevor said he had lost his bet, for he considered it would fetch 4,000 guineas.

A number of other Rolls Royce cars were then sold, one of them for 2,100 guineas, the car used by Lord Cavan in Italy.

experience was that the Indian did not suffer in the least degree from the cold of New York or Boston, which, if intense at times, was more healthy than was the case in England, to where seamen were allowed to go freely all the year round. The Indian seaman was not a bad judge of his own powers of endurance and he was most anxious for the abrogation of the restrictions which prevented him from going to latitudes where other Asiatics were allowed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, October 31st.
Marshal Foch was recently directed by the Supreme Council to make a full and careful investigation into whether or not Germany has observed the terms of the Armistice since it was signed nearly a year ago.

His report sets forth the successive flagrant violations of the terms, such as the sinking of the German surrendered fleet, the belligerency of Von Der Goltz in the Baltic States, the protracted delays in the evacuation of those territories, the failure to turn over the locomotives, freight cars, and agricultural machinery specified, and the delay in returning the works of art stolen from France and Belgium. Other minor violations are also reported, such as the sales of aeroplanes and the non-delivery of several ships.

The Council has decided to recall to Germany's memory the Armistice terms. A semi-official advice announces that the Supreme Council, acting upon Marshal Foch's report, has decided that the German Government shall be called upon to sign another Treaty to say that it will fulfil the November armistice terms.

When asking for the prolongation of the functions of the Supreme War Council, M. Clemenceau urged that the Inter-Allied Military Directorate was still very necessary to supervise the working of the various control Commissions, which, after enforcing the Treaty, would go to Germany.

This step will be the means of preserving the Allied military authority concentrated under Marshal Foch, and, consequently, the readiness of such force to be used if the German Government shows itself recalcitrant.

A direct Franco-Canadian steamship service has just been re-established. Yesterday, Eugene Ciriaci, the French bantam-weight boxing champion, beat Sam Miller, the British champion, in the fifth round of a 20 round contest.

OUTRAGE AND TORTURE.

APPALLING CONDITIONS IN
MEXICO.

Mrs. Agnes C. Laut, a woman journalist, after investigating the situation in Mexico, was a witness before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at Washington. She said that the conditions in Mexico were appalling. American women were carried off by bandits and tortured. One American farmer was tied to a tree and stabbed until he became insane. The women captives were at the mercy of the bandits. Mexican troops were equally guilty of these outrages.

Mrs. Agnes C. Laut is an American woman journalist. In the *New York Independent* of June 14 she wrote a graphic description of the conditions prevailing in Mexico as she saw them, under the heading "Mexico is Our Next Job." Her indictment is a damning one. She says: "In Mexico city to-day there are 116,000 children running about homeless and schoolless, and in many cases orphaned by the nine years of war. The fate of the boys is bad enough. Another nine years and they will graduate full fledged criminals. The fate of the girls can be seen in any Mexican hospital. These conditions are untellable. Girls in the Gulf country are sold as low as five dollars. Neither can the sufferings of daughters of American colonists be told here. They are on record in the State Department. At one time there were 60,000 American colonists in Mexico. There are less than 5,000 to-day. The others have fled long since for their lives, leaving their life work—coffee, or sugar, or cotton plantations—in smouldering ruins. The record of these is as gruesome as anything told of Belgium. Multiply Belgium by seven years instead of four, and a faint idea of conditions in Mexico can be glimpsed."

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment, you are prepared for almost anything. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

DISTINCTIVE STYLES

IN SMART HEADWEAR.

NOW SHOWING

AT

SHAW'S

SOFT FELTS, SINGLE TERAIS
DOUBLE TERAIS
STRAW HATS VELOURS
ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

LONDON'S BEST MAKES

J. T. SHAW

—TEL. 692.—

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

PACIFIC PORTS ANNUAL.

Trade Articles from all Pacific Regions, Descriptive Articles on all Ports of the Pacific Ocean:—W. & S. America, Japan, China, Australasia, etc.

Freight Calculation Table, Distance Table, Trade Statistics, Port and Postal Regulations, etc., etc.

On Sale at Messrs. BREWER & Co.,
Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central.

TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PHARMACY,

22, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 345.

WRIST WATCHES
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Tel. 75.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BOORD'S GINS (Dry & Old Tom)

HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orrickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
the **WONDERFUL PURIFIER** of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
Tropical Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. B. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undermentioned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
45 Bags Yunnan Red Beans,
9 do do White Beans.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 6, 1919.

on

THURSDAY, November 13, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,
A Collection of Valuable
Jewellery,
comprising:—

Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings,
Brooches, Pins, Cuff Links, Studs,
etc.

(Plain and set with precious stones)
Also
A Selection of Gold Watches.
N. B. The above will be found
suitable for Christmas presents.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Wednesday, the 12th
inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on

FRIDAY, November 14, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.

At No. 25 Godown, Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., Kowloon.

1 Drum Caustic Soda
(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

13 Drums Caustic Soda
(Stored in No. 19 Godown.)

12 Cases Bicarbonate of Soda
(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

2 Cases Sulphuric Acid
(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

54 Cases Aluminium Sulphate
(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

44 Cases Aluminium Sulphate
(Stored in No. 28 Godown.)

20 Cases Aluminium Sulphate
(Stored in No. 1 Godown.)

29 Bags Talcum Powder
(Stored in No. 28 Godown.)

40 Bags Talcum Powder
(Stored in No. 3 Godown.)

15 Cases Naphthalene
(Stored in No. 6 Godown.)

50 Cases Chlorine Alum
(Stored in No. 31 Godown.)

18 Cases Bisulphate of Soda
(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES will be held on
the following DAYS during the
month of November, from 4.30 to 7
P.M.—

MONDAY, 10TH. FRIDAY, 14TH.
MONDAY, 17TH. FRIDAY, 21ST.
MONDAY, 24TH. THURSDAY, 27TH.

Admission to Dance Room each Day
\$2. per head, including TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to
complete the work in connection
with the above Hotel at the earliest
possible date without interruption, and
in order to avoid all possibility of dam-
age to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work,
etc. The public are requested to
kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel
as on and from this date until its
completion and formal opening on
which due Notice will be given by
advertisement in the local newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel
sure that they may rely upon the ready
co-operation of the public in the fore-
going regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November,
1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

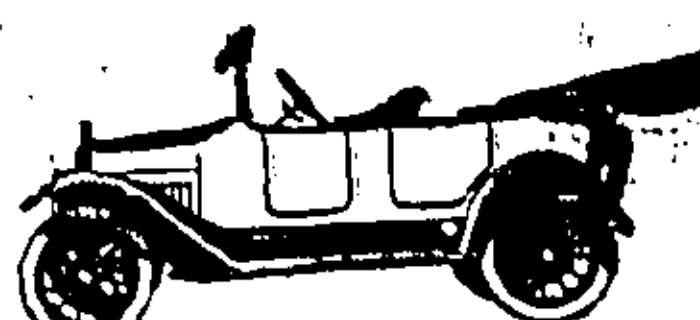
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE has this day been
REMOVED from No. 4, Des
Vaux Road Central, to Victoria Build-
ing, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
VERNON & SMYTH,
Share and General Brokers.
Hongkong, November 1, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Vaux Road
Central.

現代泰豐

JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LACTOGEN, UNWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1219 & 1220.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received direct from the
**NORTHERN SCOTTISH
FISHERIES**
selected

**FILLET HADDOCK
AND
KIPPERS.**

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and
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GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,
Toys, &c., &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 520. Hongkong

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

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ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 84, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 264.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

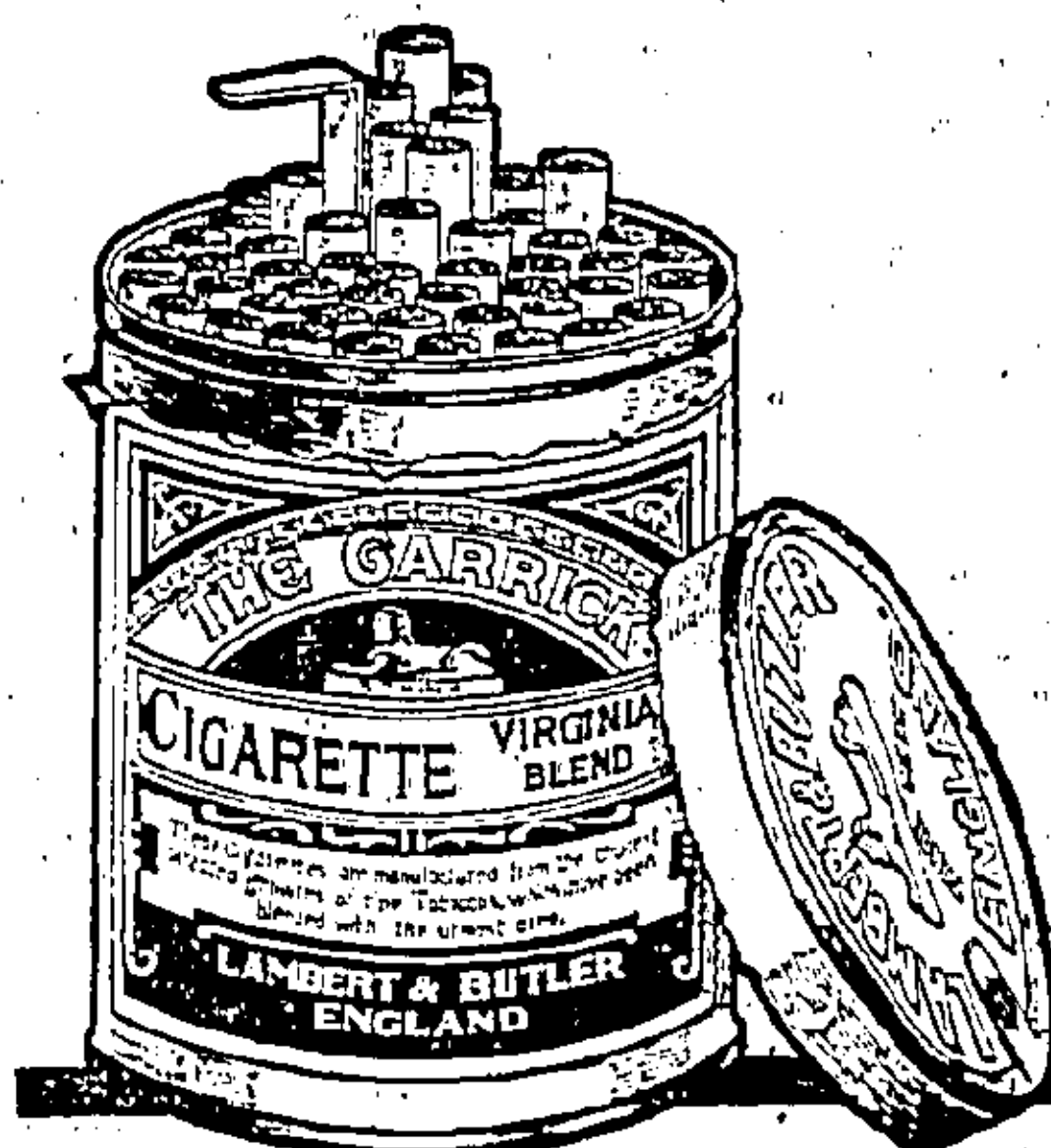
THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

For the treatment of all kinds of
skin diseases, such as Eczema, Psoriasis,
Scabies, etc. It is a powerful
antiseptic and disinfectant, and
is used in the form of a cream,
lotion, or powder. It is sold in
three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, and
is available from all chemists and
druggists.

GARRICK

Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

A High-Grade Cigarette,
scientifically blended,
meeting all requirements
of the most critical
smoker.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

FROM A GREAT LETTER-
WRITER.

GOOD LETTERS AND UNEVEN-
FUL LIVES WHOSE RANGE
WAS NARROW.

"It seems to me," says George
Eliot, "much better to read a man's
own writings than to read what other
people say about him, especially
when the man is first rate and the
others third rate."

"In these words lie, perhaps, the
best reason for a translation of
Letters of Voltaire," says S. G. Tal-
lentire, introducing a delightful
selection of such letters entitled
"Voltaire in His Letters" (John
Murray, 12s. net.).

"There are many respects in which
Voltaire is the best as he is the most
voluntuous of all great letter-writers.
"Good letters, in any language,
will be most often found to be
written by persons living quiet and
uneventful lives, whose range was
narrow, and who lived rather in
books and dreams than in the world.
Witness Cowper's 'divine chit-chat'
to the accompaniment of the
bubble of Mrs. Unwin's tea urn and
the click of her knitting needles,
or, to the hum of bees over his
mignonette and the song of his
linnets. Witness, too, Mme. de
Sevigne's exquisite babble of affection
for her daughter, Edward Fitzgerald's
delightful cultivated gossip from his
country town; Mrs. Carlyle's tran-
chant wit on her maidservants and
whitewashers; and the delicate
thoughtfulness of the brief corre-
spondence of the poet Gray."

A REMARKABLE TIME TO LIVE IN.

"But Voltaire was not only con-
temporaneous with almost the whole
of one of the most remarkable cen-
turies of history—born in 1694, he
did not die until 1778—but himself
from first to last played a great role
in this century and was palpably
alive to the very finger-tips to its
importance and its possibilities—
to everything that made it shameful
and to everything that made it
glorious."

AN OMNIVOROUS READER.

That Voltaire "was not only a
thinker and doer, but also an
omnivorous reader, is less to his
advantage as a letter-writer. The
best writers of letters, or of anything
else, are seldom bookworms: learning
is a great power if a man can
only keep his mind above it. Vol-
taire's brilliant originality was
proof even against an over-dose of
other men's opinions; he read not in
order to be told how to think) but
in order to act; and the six
thousand volumes which formed
his library (which Catherine the
Great bought after his death) were
his servants, not his masters; means,
not end."

"Voltaire had a fecundity of in-
spiration—good measure, pressed
down and running over—which
allowed him to be at all times per-
fectly spontaneous; and one of the
most cunning minds in the history of
the world, is not the less one of the
most easy and natural of its letter-
writers."

"HE PREPARED US TO BECOME FREE."

"When Voltaire was 83 years old
he yielded to the foolish and flatter-
ing persuasions of his niece and
many admirers to visit the capital
he had not seen for 28 years. That
triumphal progress killed him."

On his sarcophagus was written:
"Poet, philosopher, historian, he
gave a great impetus to the human
mind: he prepared us to become
free."

VOLTAIRE SAYS "ELOPE."

At nineteen Voltaire arranged an
elopement! "Love is the strongest
of all the passions," he said, "because
it attacks at once the head, the heart
and the body." These are his instruc-
tions to the Dutch girl with whom he
desired to elope in 1713.

"Beware of everyone, trust no-
body; be ready when the moon
rises; I shall leave this house in-
cognito, shall take a coach or a
chaise and we will fly like the wind
to Scheveningen. . . . If you
love me take heart; summon all your
resolution and coolness; keep strict
watch on yourself in your mother's
presence; try to get hold of your
portrait; rely on my devotion at any
cost. Nothing can part us: our love
is founded on esteem and will only die
with our life. . . . I will wait for
you at the end of your road. Good-bye:
all I risk for you is nothing: you are
worth infinitely more: Good bye, my
dear heart."

ON LIVING IN ENGLAND.

In 1726 Voltaire was an exile in
England. One letter he addressed to
Dean Swift from Covent Garden—
"At the Sign of the White Peruke."
In another letter he said:
"I know that England is a land
where the arts are honoured and
rewarded, where there is a difference
between men, save merit. In this
country it is possible to use one's
mind freely and nobly, without fear
or cringing. If I followed my own
inclination, I should stay here; if
only to learn how to think."

In another letter Voltaire said:
"You must have felt freer and more
at ease in London, for it is there
Nature produces the vile beauties
which owe nothing to art. . . . I
believe that an Englishman who
thoroughly knows France and a
Frenchman who thoroughly knows
England, are both the better for that
knowledge."

CONSOLING A FAILURE.

Here is a letter by Voltaire to
console a youthful actor of 15 who
had played very badly the important
part of Tullie in his tragedy
"Brutus."

"The piece is unworthy of you;
but you must remember what laurels
your will win in endowing my Tullie
with your graces. It will owe its
success to you. But to achieve
that success you must not hurry
any of your lines; you must
lighten them, add pathos to de-
clamation and be sure to take plenty
of time. Above all, put all your
soul and strength into the final
couplet of the first act. Put terror
and grief into that last little bit—
speak slowly. Appear to be in utter
despair—and so will your rivals be.
Farewell, prodigy! . . . You are
only fifteen and the worst any one
could say of you would be that you
are not yet what you undoubtedly
will be."

WHERE THEY TAKE THEIR MONEY.

Writing on the liberty of the
Press, in 1753, Voltaire has this
lively ding at the novelist:
"Men's thoughts have become an
important article of commerce. The
Dutch publishers make a million
francs a year because Frenchmen
have brains. A feeble novel is, I
know, among books, what a fool,
always shivering after wit, is in the
world. We laugh at him and
tolerate him."

"Such a novel brings the means
of life to the author, who wrote it,
the publisher who sells it, to the
moulder, the printer, the paper-
maker, the binder, the carrier—and,
finally, to the bad winshop where
they all take their money. Further,
the book amuses for an hour or two
a few women who like novelty in
literature as in everything. Thus,
despicable though it may be, it will
have produced two important things
—profit and pleasure."

All these letters are strewn with
interesting sentences:
On his niece's marriage: "I have
to remember that I shall grow old
and infirm and then it will be very
comforting to have relatives attached
to me by gratitude. . . . We are
born to have children. There are
only a few fools of philosophers—me
being of that number—who can
decently make themselves exceptions
to the rule."

THE SECRET OF RETIREMENT.

To an actress who suggested his
play "The Prodigal Son":
"I shall never reform the abuses
of the world; I had better give up
trying. The public is a ferocious
beast; one must chain him up or flee
from him. Chains I have none, but
I know the secret of retirement. I
have found out the blessedness of
quiet—which is true happiness. . . .
"Do not tempt me: do not fan a
flame. I would fain extinguish; do
not abuse your power! Your letter
very nearly made me think of a plot
for a tragedy; a second letter, and I
shall be writing verses. Leave me
my senses I entreat you. Alas! I
have so few! Good-bye, the little
black dogs present their compli-
ments. . . . No one is more
tenderly attached to you than I
am."

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Tel. No. 8230.
BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.



A REDUCTION OF 20 %

is allowed on the retail prices of all our
VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG-
NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup-Stuff, in respect
of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW
FACTORY AT CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG,
on the 23rd OCTOBER for 20 days from the
23rd inst. to the 14th November.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"
J. WICHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Water System
on application to the Proprietor. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE-HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Lunches most Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.

FILLET HADDOCKS.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

Tel. 909.

Tel. 909.

BLUE
BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES
Fruit Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
40 cts. 1 lb.
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
\$2.50 per lb.
Hershey's Kisses and Buttons
Chocolate
California "Star" Chocolate
15 cts. per box
American Chocolate 15 cts. per box
Imperial Cocoa 15 cts. per box
Pecan-Cocoa 15 cts. per box
Chirandilli Breakfast Cocoa 15 cts. per box

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to

the late SIEN TING,

14, D'ARAGUIA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 1th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MILBURN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
ONE HAMMERLESS 12 BORE
SPORTING GUN, NEW,
by Cogswell & Harrison, London.

And
One upright Weber Piano,
Fine tone.
Practically new.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
A QUANTITY OF
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Double Plain and Hemstitched
and Scaloped Sheets, Linen Damask
Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Batten-
berg and Drawwork Bedspreads and
Table Covers.

Also
Two 8 X Prismatic Binoculars,
And
Suit and Attache Cases, Brass
Jardinieres.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 6, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED
WARE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield
Sofas & Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card
and Occasional Tables, Upholstered
Suite, Teakwood Bedroom furniture,
comprising bedsteads, large and small
Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands,
&c., (famed Teakwood), Slideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services,
Crochery, and Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room
Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Slide
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.,
Carpets new and second-hand,
Curtains, &c.

Also
One Piano,
One 12-Bore Sporting Gun, Two
Rifles, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 6, 1919.

Over 50 years ago the late Lord
Bunsford testified to the efficacy
of this cure in the following
words: "I have used it for many
years and it has cured me of my
asthma, and every year brings
similar letters to-day."

HIMPSON'S
CURE FOR
ASTHMA

PAVED FOR 40 YEARS
held in use by all
Christians and Jews
throughout the country
Beware of imitations

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,

One Flanders Roadster
(with dicky)
16-26 H.P. Four Cylinder.
Bosch Magneto. New Tyres.
In good running order.
Full particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1919.

FOR SALE.

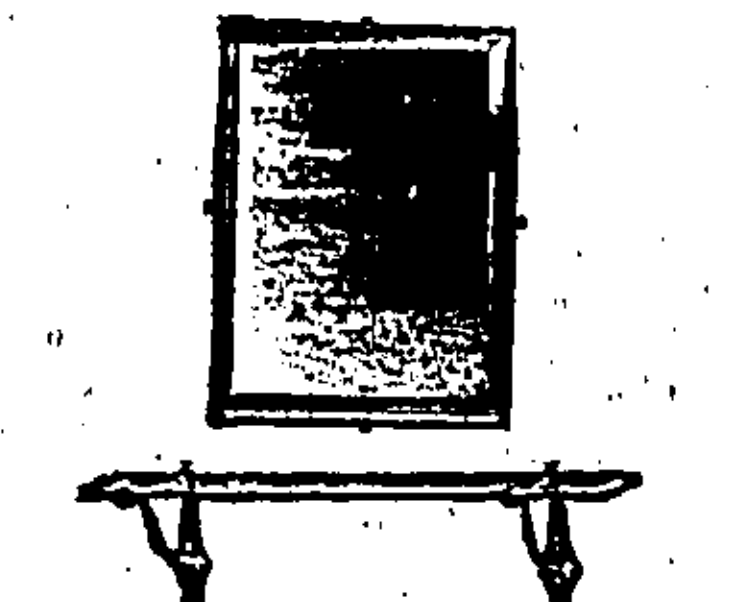
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,

One
Outrigger racing skiff about 21 feet
long with sliding seat and pair of sculls,
(newly done up).
The above craft is in good condi-
tion and is being sold due to owner
leaving the Colony.

Terms:—Cash.
Particulars from the Undersigned.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1919.



Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.



C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,
30 & 32, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 26, WYNDHAM ST.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUBI BUSHAN KAISHA.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

33 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Second hand "FORD"
Car in good running order.
Price required and detail of accessories
to be made to No. 1164, c/o "CHINA
MAIL."

LOST.

STOLEN or STRAYED.—From 51,
Hollywood Road, a brown and
white PEKINGESE POODLE. Reward
of \$25, if returned to Miss VIRGINIA
BEDFORD.

LOST.

LOST.—SMALL JAPANESE
SPANIEL (FEMALE), white with
light brown markings near Hong Kong
Hotel, 2-4 p.m. 5 Nov. Reward if
necessary. Anyone found in posses-
sion after this notice will be prosecuted.
Telephone 1728, THORNHILL, SOLDIER'S
CLUB.

TO LET.

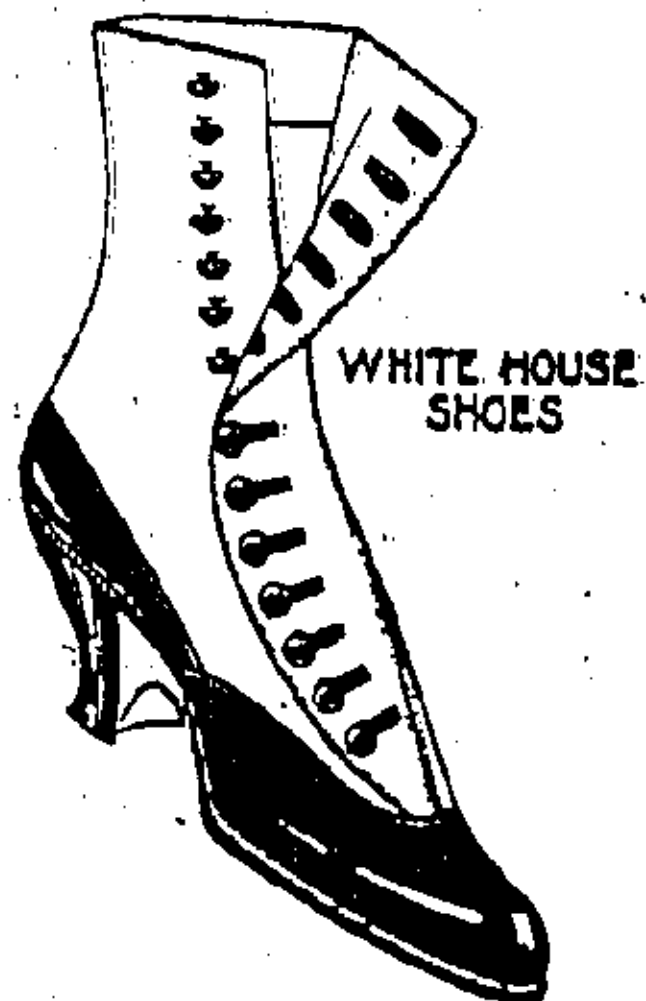
TO LET.—A VACANT PLOT of
LAND, Praya East.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—A Vacant Plot of LAND
at Yau-ma-tei. Suitable for Coal
Storage. Apply to **THE HONGKONG
LAND RECLAMATION Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOM
with BOARD, suitable for a
Married Couple in Happy Valley district.
Rent \$150. Apply Box 1163, c/o
"CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.—SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon. Apply to RUMPHREYS
ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra
Buildings.

LADIES' BOOTS



THE BOOT of the season
that makes you look smart
that wears long.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Tel. 1967/8. Branch at YAUMATEI.

**"MELACHRINO"
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES**

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

FOR QUALITY.

PRICES per 100

No. 4 - - \$3.75	No. 9 - - \$2.25
No. 5 - - 3.25	No. "C" - - 3.50
No. 8 - - 2.25	Imperiales - 3.50

WE ALSO RECOMMEND

"SUNSET LIMITED"

888 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
(tin of 50).

A fine and delightful smoke none nicer.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

10, Des Vaux Road Central.

A. KWAI & CO.
11 & 13 Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.
"NAVY CONTRACTORS"
Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,
Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers
AND
Boat and Soda Manufacturers.
Cable A.D. "AKWAI". Tel. 52, 1262.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Original Capsules: 10 & 20 Mils. in Length.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to the REMOVAL of the
machinery supplying the LEFT
SERVICE, Current will be disconnected
for Lifts on SUNDAY MORNING, the
9th instant. The Lift Service will be
resumed as early in the day as possible.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THIS Department will be Open for
all purposes till Noon on MON-
DAY, the 10th November. LICENSED
WAREHOUSES will be entirely
CLOSED on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5
of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY, the 10th
November, 1919.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of persons of Chinese race, wishing
to leave the Colony must have in their
possession a VALID "PASSPORT".
Passengers not in possession of passports
will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions,
who remain in the Colony for more
than 7 days are required to Register
themselves under the REGISTRATION
OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.
Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction.

On FRIDAY,
the 21st day of November, 1919, at
3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale
room in Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay
in the Harbour of Hongkong together
with all the furniture Store equipment
and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT.

This Ship is a Chinese ship registered
in Canton and is constructed of steel.
She has the following dimensions
namely Length 262 feet Breadth 32 feet
6 inches and Depth 18 feet 9 inches and
her speed is about 10 knots.
For further particulars and conditions
of Sale and for orders for inspection of
the vessel please apply to

MESSES. FUNG YUEN,
223 Wing Lok Street

or
**MESSES. DEACON, LOOKER
DEACON & HARTON,**
No. 1 Des Vaux Road Central
Vendor's Solicitors

or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

Fur's Artistic Remodelery
Dry Cleaning, Block of Bonnets and Hats.
Packing a Contract.
Y. NAGATA
c/o MATSUNAGA & CO.
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.

NOTICE

**HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING**
DONE AT
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Circulars,
Programmes, etc. etc. etc.
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.
Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

NOTICES.

**FOR
CARS on
HIRE**

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2589

**MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,**
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.
Kodak and Kodak Film, &c. &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**THE HOTEL ASIA
WEST BUND, CANTON.**

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot
and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent
Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph
Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording
a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite
the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk
from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on
application.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
9, Ice House Street, HONGKONG.

THE BLIND TEST.

P. D.

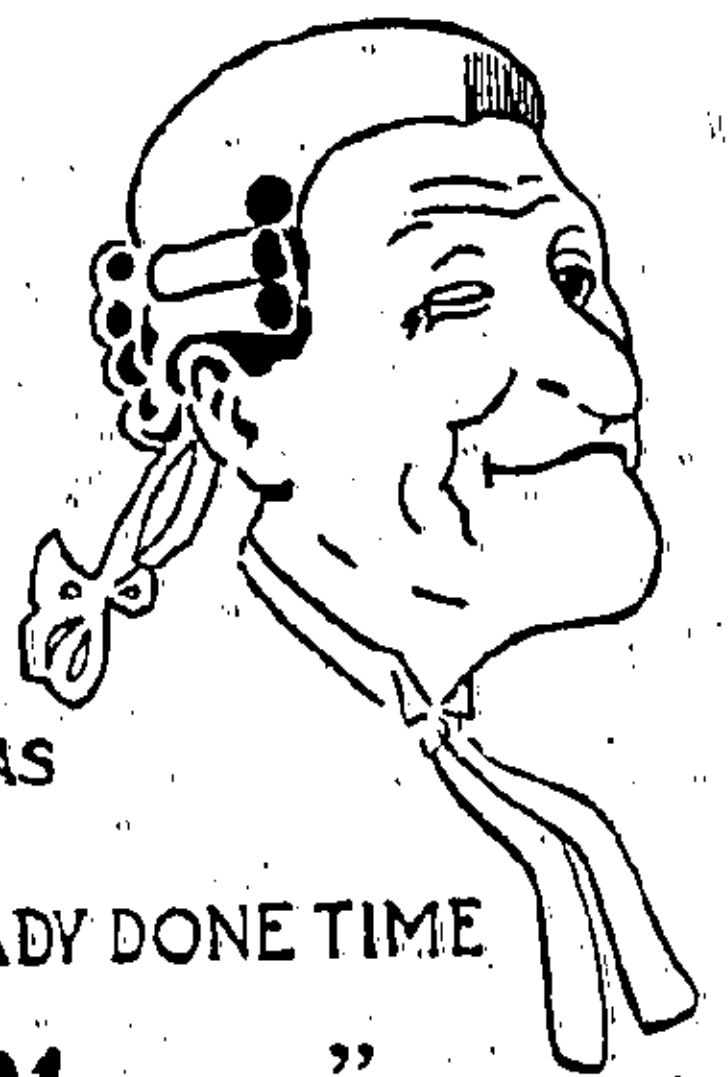


**THE CONNOISSEUR'S
IDEAL CHOICE**

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Agents: **H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
16, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, China.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY



E

QUALITY

TRY IT

AND BE YOUR

OWN JUDGE

IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD

A.S. WATSON & CO. LD.

HongKong and China.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK.

PLAIN CLOTHS & GABERDINES

FOR COAT FROCKS

AND COSTUMES

ELEGANT FUR SETS

AND CAPES

SMART COATS.

BIRTH.

SKINNER.—On October 24, at Seven Oaks, Kent, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skinner, of Shanghai, a son.

DEATH.

MARQUES.—On October 30, at Shanghai, Maria Rosa Marques, wife of Marques, late of Macao, aged 72 years.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

When at the meeting of the K.C.C. Kowloon Club the other day, the AMALGAMATION proposal to amalgamate the Cricket and Bowling Green Clubs was mentioned, the gentlemen of the Press were requested to regard it as private and confidential. The China Mail did so. The Morning Post did not. Publication having now been made, through no breach of etiquette on our part, we are now free to talk of it. We consider that Mr. Blackburn, of the K.C.C., was unnecessarily "fussy" in this matter. How could a proposal, affecting all the members of two strong clubs, and known to them all, be kept secret? By putting the newspaper men on their honour not to mention it, he merely penalized the honourable ones. This sort of thing has happened before, and will again, unless we can dissuade these men who want all their doings kept quiet, while expecting to be told, by the papers, all about the doings of other people. "God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform," but that is no reason why they should be so ridiculously mysterious too. Usually, anything that cannot be done openly and above-board should not be attempted. We thought the war had settled the hash of "secret diplomacy," but its effects do not seem to have reached Kowloon. We expect the Morning Post will offer the explanation that it published the news after receiving it from some other source. It is quite possible that it did so. More than half the "confidential" news of Hongkong can be picked up round the next corner.

With the sacred THE COUNT DE TROUSSE ETC. political freedom habitually and officially flouted in Hongkong, we haven't much excuse for throwing stones at Shanghai, which isn't British. Shanghai is an anomalous place; altogether, and nothing thence can surprise us, except, perhaps, the way in which British residents there seem to cease to be British. Here is a little item "published, without comment or protest, in a British newspaper, edited (we are informed) by a Briton.

Count de Toulouse de Lautrec de Savine appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of forging the name of Consul-General Wilm to a passport. He was remanded for trial before the Russian Assessor.

As we said before, when the silly old man was in trouble here, we know nothing of the Count de Tiddifol and care less. If he has been committing forgery, he must suffer the results. The silly yarn that he was a paid agent of Germany, that was put round here, we never believed. For one thing, Germany does not hire such stupid people. His poverty was another reason, but one of the wisecracks to whom we mentioned that objection said his poverty might be "camouflage." You couldn't cure suspicion of that depth with a charge of dynamite. What we now wish to mention is the farce of handing the poor old chap over to the Russian Assessor "for trial." An offence against an irregular Russian consul (without a Government behind him) to be tried by an irregular Russian Assessor (without a Government behind him) is likely to be a fair trial, "we don't think." That sort of thing used to be shocking to British instincts. There must be something the matter with British instincts nowadays. Are they all Germanized but ours?

A "ted" invaded TBCS AFTER US, our scriptorium yesterday. We wondered which of our many political offences had brought him. "Please, Sir, we had no hand in killing the Tsar," we began; but it wasn't us he was after. It was to ask us not to say anything about a would-be lecturer whom the police think may be a wrong un. We extorted a promise from him to let us know how the enquiry turns out. After he had gone the wit of the staircase returned to us again. How un-British. They have no charge against this man. He is innocent until they prove him guilty of something. Is this the way to treat innocent men? It is—on the

Continent, as they say at Home. Hongkong is, as we have frequently complained, quite continental now. It seems that the China Mail man may not give his famous lecture on the Esoteric Significance of Whiskers without first obtaining the permission of the local Chief of Police. Well, we are getting old and tired. The younger men must defend British principles. As for us, we shall merely insist on our Chief of Police wearing a sword, so as to seem more like the correct German article, and to remind us (as we have sometimes suspected) that after all we did lose that War.

We don't want to be rude. We really don't. But perhaps Mr. Chang Tung-sheng will forgive us for replying claptrap when he says that "ideal socialism consists not in the forced participation of the fruits of wealthy men by the poor, but of the development of the spirit of true fellowship whereby the well-to-do will of their own accord endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the masses by rendering generous material assistance in favour of the poor and needy." We haven't come across any system of Socialism yet that we favour, but we have had several centuries of Mr. Chang's "system" and it doesn't work. It is no good preaching vegetarianism to tigers and wolves. The only cure for poverty is to stop being poor, and the best thing for the bottom dog to do is to become top dog as soon as he can manage it. So far as China is concerned, Socialism of any brand has as much chance of coming to the birth as a celluloid cat has of catching a paper mouse in the flaming fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshak, and Abednego.

The newspaper story NO about Earl Batty buying MONEY, a flag at Dumfries and having no money to pay the little girl for it is not precisely "an amusing experience." It happens to us all sometimes. The most awkward we recall was when that democratic governor Sir Matthew Nathan rode on a street tram here, alone, and found he hadn't the money for his fare. The conductor was as wooden and unhelpful as they always are in such cases, and was clearly ready to give Sir Matthew into custody, if a civilian hadn't passed over the necessary coin. The loan was honourably repaid.

The Encyclopedia "COMPOUND." Sinica says the derivation of the word "compound" (for our walled enclosures) is uncertain, but that it may come from the Portuguese *campanha*. We have always hitherto understood that it was a corruption of the Malay word "kampong." Can any China Mailer throw further light on this? We haven't a copy of "Hobson-Jobson," but seem to recall that it favours the Malay derivation. What, by the way, is the precise meaning of "campanha"?

Some ill-natured AS IN A friend of Robert LOOKING-GLASS. Louis Stevenson called attention to the alleged fact that he used to be fond of looking at himself in a mirror. That is no indication that he was conceited about his personal appearance. It might easily become a habit with an ugly man. To a man of imagination, or the curious introspectiveness of Kipling's "Kim," a mirrored reflection of the self must be intriguing. It seems to help the illusion that we can get outside of ourselves, take an aloof, objective view, as it were. But that was hardly the idea of the local writer who, describing the joy of climbing the stairs at the new West Point Hotel, said "mirrors make the walking pleasant." We surmise that he found pleasure in regarding the hang of his trousers.

The writer of some MEUM ET Kowloon notes in a CON- temporary referred to a nocturnal celebration of Guy Fawkes' day by "a big crowd of Kowloon youngsters." He indulgently remarked that they "made no end of noise" after the hour at which they are usually in bed, and told us "it was just like a touch of old times at Home. And the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed themselves." We were admiring this unusual tolerance toward unnecessary noise, and mentally congratulating him on being free from the liverishness so common out here, when in a paragraph almost immediately following we found him telling the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, about his permits for Chinese musical performances, that they "should never be given to Chinese living in the vicinity of European residences." It evidently makes a difference who makes the noise.

Besides having a very LLOYD "bad Press" for his GEORGE in September, TROUBLE, which did nothing to clear up "the atmosphere of untruths in which we live," the Premier has had the bad luck to discover an American called William Bullitt. Mr. Bullitt was rather an important member of the Paris Conference, and was entrusted with a mission to the Bolsheviks at the time Mr. George was willing to make peace, and before Winston Churchill ran amok. On April 16, finding that such negotiations were not to the taste of the mob, the voting mob, Mr. George pretended ignorance of them. He did remember that "there was

some suggestion that there was some young American who had come back from Russia." You can't put that stuff over where Americans are concerned, and Mr. Bullitt has revealed reasons why Mr. George might have been expected to remember a little more. He breakfasted with the Premier, General Smuts, Colonel House, and others, and on that occasion his report was discussed. Mr. George handed Mr. Bullitt's report to General Smuts, saying, "General, this is of the utmost importance and interest. You ought to read it right away." Other details are revealed to show that he couldn't have been honestly hazy in his recollections; but this is the clinching bit of Mr. Bullitt's revelations. Mr. George, evidently aware that his utterance must have annoyed Mr. Bullitt, sent Mr. Kerr, his private secretary, to "explain." Mr. Kerr said Mr. George had fully intended to act on the report, until "he found that Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Winston Churchill had rigged up a Conservative majority which intended to slay him if he did so." Even those papers which admit that Mr. George's speech "did injustice to the facts" are shocked at the wholesale nature of Mr. Bullitt's disclosures. Publicity hurts. A stronger infusion of American publicity into European politics would purify them—in time.

The beautiful appear- K.C.C. ance of the flowers at GARDEN. the Kowloon Cricket Club is earning praise not only for Mr. D. Harvey, who is only one of the Ground Committee, but for his colleagues also, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, J. Spittles, and A. E. Davidson. The chrysanthemums are going to be a particularly splendid show. They grow vegetables also, and water cress is one of their specialties. It must be a unique cricket club. We never heard of radishes at the Oval, or of potatoes at Old Trafford.

OUR The rise and increase, CHANGING dent firms in Hongkong COM- is numbering the days MUNITY. of the political power of the local Gang or Ring that has bossed Hongkong so long. The advent of Americans is also having a good influence, leaving the jump with a little wholesome democracy. We can recall occasions when it was openly admitted that the smaller fry attached to the big hong couldn't call their souls their own. There was a meeting of a public company once at which certain proposals were made by the wire pullers. The smaller shareholders happened to be employees of the big hong. They voted against their own wishes and interests, recognizing that their jobs were worth more to them than their shares. What they didn't realize was that their manhood was more important than their taipans. Well, as we have just said, there are clear signs of change now, and we are glad of it. Hongkong may even yet become a British Colony.

After our warning to the public about the HATS GONE. Chinese trick of snatching the hats from European passengers in rishas, it has happened again. Worse still, it has happened twice to the same victim. On Monday night, opposite Moody's kodown, he lost a new hat he had worn only twice. The thief had disappeared up a side street when he stopped and got out. This morning his hat was snatched at the same place. It is no use worrying the police about this. What can they do? The wily operator knows enough to see that they are not about when he is at work. Carry your hats on your knees, or perhaps it would be a good plan to decorate 'em with fish hooks. If ever we get a new hat, that's what we will do.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/6 3/16d.

No communicable disease in today's return.

Readers are reminded that Wiseman's dinner dance takes place this evening. Admission \$1.

The Daily Mirror and the Daily Mail both publish pictures of Master Searle, who made such a fine little Nelson at our peace celebrations.

Driving, approaching and putting competitions for members and ladies of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at Fanling on Monday next.

Amongst the passengers arriving by "Empress of Asia," is Lieut. W. R. Farmer, R.G.A. who is being demobilized and returning to his position with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Mr. W. P. Simpson, Disb Brothers' new cutter, from London, has had previous experience of the East. His work used to be highly commended years ago when he was with Pritchards at Penang.

We learn that Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande, Price and Company, was discharged from hospital yesterday and is now recuperating at his house in Kowloon. It is expected that Mr. Bond will be able to resume his usual duties in about a week's time.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHINA CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

BRITISH AGENTS FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH GOODS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5.

The Conference of the 15 British Chambers of Commerce in China, including Hongkong, was opened here at ten o'clock this morning.

Sir John Jordan, addressing the Conference.

WELCOME TO SIR JOHN JORDAN.

The Chairman, Mr. H. A. J. Macey, manager of Messrs. Duxwell & Co., in moving a resolution of welcome to Sir John Jordan, said:—There is no man in China in whom the British merchants place such implicit reliance, and to whose superintendence they would so readily and unhesitatingly entrust their affairs. I say this on behalf of a community which is very far from being uncritical and which does not attach overrated estimates to any designations as such. The resolution of welcome is inspired by a common wish to have with us on an occasion so vital to ourselves one of whose interest in us we have felt so sure.

In welcoming the Delegates of the affiliated Chambers, the Chairman said that until to-day the Chambers, though acting together when possible, had never all discussed the common problems in common assembly. This morning, however, sees unfurled in China the essential banner of British nationalism and witnesses the inaugural convention of a deliberative assembly, which, it is hoped, will meet annually. In China it is an economic and not in a political sense that this is significant. Hongkong is the only British Colony in the Far East. Britons in China are not colonialists and do not entertain colonial ambitions. The Conference has not any interest in politics as such. If this Conference passes the first resolution on the agenda, striking the keynote of the Conference, to use where practicable British agents for the sale and distribution of British goods, it will place itself to a principle which will co-ordinate British enterprise in China as never before.

IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATION. The Chairman emphasized the importance of co-operation between merchants and manufacturers to increase the British export trade, and he stated that the Federation of British Industries were sending a special representative to Shanghai to improve matters in that regard. Concluding, the Chairman said that the questions set down for discussion were in themselves the best illustration of the necessity for the Conference. If at the conclusion of the proceedings the Chambers bound themselves, as he hoped they would, into an Association and agreed to meet annually, the Conference would have brought into existence a body thoroughly representative of British interests in the Far East, and able to defend and advance them with a whole weight of British public opinion in China.

SPEECH BY HONGKONG DELEGATE.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, of Hongkong, in seconding the Chairman's motion of welcome to Sir John Jordan, said:—Hongkong is indeed honoured by being granted the privilege of seconding the resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of the representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution. Hongkong's status on this occasion is a little different from that of all the other Chambers, as she is a British Colony. Nevertheless, her interests are inseparably bound up with those of China. Many, indeed, are the occasions in the past upon which my Chamber sought the assistance through the Hongkong Government of His Majesty's Minister, and never has that assistance been denied. Moreover, we have now our own Counsellor of Legation, Mr. Brett, and consequently we feel we are in closer touch with Peking than heretofore. This Conference is the first of its kind, and it would not have been complete without the presence of Sir John Jordan. His willingness to attend foreshadows a still closer relationship between British commercial and industrial interests in China and the Consular service, and nowhere in the world is that so necessary as out here. Sir John Jordan's presence also provides the desirable evidence of the importance of the occasion and of the earnestness of our intentions. I am no pessimist, but there are surely warnings enough to convince every business man that the future of British trade at this critical period demands the most serious and collective attention of those engaged in it, and if we are to keep our place in the next levels of the world, let alone the question of expansion, my opinion is that it will only be by our combined effort on all our parts, and not by a more or less isolated individual effort, which before this war was

gradually but surely permitting Germany to oust us from our foremost position. It is inconceivable that we have gone through the war for nothing, and of the many lessons we have learned, or should have learned, there are in my mind two of an outstanding character. The first is the value of co-operation. Until co-operation amongst ourselves and co-operation with the Allies was brought to a high state of perfection, we did not make the headway we should have done, and I submit that until we take that lesson to heart and apply it to the economic struggle we, too, will not make the headway that we should make. The old petty jealousy between us and the old disinclination to take any interest in politics or anything else unless they directly affected our own line and pocket must go by the board, and their place must be taken by a desire to co-operate for the common interests of British trade. Merchants, manufacturers, and employers of labour must co-operate to a far greater extent than heretofore, and so make themselves more eligible and better equipped to co-operate with the labour organisations. The other war lesson I have in my mind may perhaps sound too sentimental for a business conference, but, nevertheless, I believe it must have a great bearing upon the issues ahead. It is the lesson of sacrifice. It is true that we are all profiteers, and that we are people drawing fabulous wages, but none will deny that the war was won by the self-sacrifice of the majority. I cannot see how an economic victory, which is the harvest of victory on the battlefield, which is our release from the responsibilities placed upon us by those who made the greatest sacrifice of all, is to be won unless the whole nation sets out to tackle the mighty economic propositions before it in the same spirit of co-operation and sacrifice that won the war. This Conference I look upon as a desire on all our parts to improve the old order of things. As such, it has the whole-hearted support of Hongkong, and I am sure that all present deeply appreciate that the British Minister to China has consented to give us the benefit of his long and unrivalled experience of China and her needs.

RAILWAY EXTENSION THE GREAT REMEDY.

Sir John Jordan, addressing the Conference, first traced the development of trade in China since he landed 43 years ago. The Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Rising, and the Russo-Japanese War had stirred the country and people from their long sleep. Railway schemes were discussed in the newspapers, which were spreading to the interior, and the British merchant was seeking direct touch with the consumer in the interior. Missionaries of trade are now as ubiquitous as missionaries of religion.

Sir John Jordan said he believed we had reached the stage when our Treaties and Agreements require to be supplemented by other arrangements. The great remedy would be found in the extension of railway communication, China, having less than 7,000 miles of railway requires at least 50,000 miles. The outlay for these railways is not forthcoming from China herself, but he hoped that foreign countries would supply such outlay, in spite of the urgent calls elsewhere.

CHINA'S GREAT TASK.

Commenting upon the unrest in China, which was a great hindrance to trade development, Sir John Jordan said that, nevertheless, trade of the country last year was greater than ever before. China heretofore, had not needed a Government in the modern sense, local government sufficing for the needs of the people, but the spread of communications created a need for effective government, and the great task before China at present is the evolving of such. He feared that the process would be very slow. The vagaries of taxation would never be remedied until transportation is more efficient and until the Central Government can exercise direct control in the outlying districts. The question of tariff was bound up with that of inland taxation, and he advised early consideration of the effects of the tariff changes on the general course of trade. In view of the Treaty Powers' pledge to a revision of the present tariff in two years, Sir John Jordan prophesied that China would soon embark upon a great industrial career, for which the raw materials and the genius of her people were admirably suited, and he saw no fear that this development would prove a menace to British industries. A wise policy lay in the direction of encouraging and fostering native industries in co-operation with the Chinese. He believed that a great future lay before Britain in supplying technical and financial assistance and business organization directed towards an increase in the production of the real wealth of China.

RESOLUTION.

After the speeches of the Chairman, Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Sir John Jordan, the British Commercial Counsellor, Mr. Fox, was elected Chairman of the Conference in Committee. Mr. Fox delivered a speech in which he emphasized the value of the work of the Chambers.

MAILS FOR THE EAST.

NO PROSPECT OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to a Bombay message dated October 21, there has been much criticism in the Indian papers of late regarding the irregularity and delay in connection with the English mails and the fact has been pointed out that a boat has just reached Calcutta which did the journey from London in 22 days, whereas the mails to Bombay overland from Marseilles take three weeks.

The case for the P. and O. is that the pre-war mail carrying boats have either been sunk or have been commandeered by the Government and that the boats now available for the Indian mails are nearly all slow, former B. I. boats, which have to answer the triple purpose of mail boats, passenger boats, and troopships, and moreover, accommodation is often commandeered by the Government at the last moment or sailings postponed or abandoned at the Government's request.

The only solution is for more ships and the Company holds out no prospects of any very substantial improvement in the position for another two years.

There are now 15,000 people at Home waiting to come to the East and in India there is another 5,000 who have booked passages to go Home before the end of April next.

The only immediate palliative suggested by the company is a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government in systematising the requisitions and making greater concessions than hitherto. With the ships at present available it is not possible at present to speed up the service without using a very much larger amount of coal than is economically desirable and the coal has to be conserved as much as possible.

Neither can any early prospects be held out for a renewal of the Brindisi service by which in pre-war days the mails took only 15 days.

The truth of the matter is that the shipping position, as far as the East is concerned, is as acute now as it was at the beginning of the year and everything depends on the speeding up of ship-building at home.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

Eight pages are taken up with regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 6 of the Theatres Ordinance. It seems to us there are more regulations than ordinance. We will study 'em when we have time.

Saturday December 27 is to be a general holiday.

The prohibition of export of subsidiary silver coins is now withdrawn.

Dr. Eric Stuart Taylor is added to the list of persons qualified to practise medicine.

Average amount of bank notes circulating during October was: Chartered Bank, \$10,367,987; H. and S. Bank, \$24,522,387; and Mercantile Bank of India \$1,071,695. Reserves as usual.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tai Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.

Tang Shao Yi is not returning to Canton.

Another big American loan is said to be under negotiation.

Kung Sun Chum, ex-premier, is to act as peace mediator.

Japanese news is that Japan will negotiate directly with China about Shanghai, and that soon.

To do away with the fact in favour of a uniform dollar is the Government's immediate policy.

During the annual Fire Brigade practices which have been taking place this week, an experiment has been tried with a view to using sea water for the higher levels. Instead of fresh water from the mains, by means of a system of relay of dams. With the aid of the new motors, the experiments have proved successful, and the middle levels have been reached. It is said that it will be possible to reach the Peak itself by this means.

In the afternoon the Conference reassembled in Committee and passed a resolution urging as follows:—

Firstly.—An early Government statement of its trade policy towards Germany.

Secondly.—The policy of the open door, the abolition of spheres of influence, and railway development in China.

Thirdly.—The discontinuance of China to use opium, and the establishment of a uniform dollar currency, with a mint at Shanghai.

Fourthly.—The promulgation by China of a law for the protection of bona fide trade-marks.—Canton Times.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN 1918.

RESULTS ARE THE MOST FAVOURABLE IN HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT LINES.

The Ministry of Communications announces the complete and final tabulation of the returns for the year 1918. Since considerable time will be required to print the full report with its many analytical summaries and diagrams, a synopsis of the extensive volume is given to the press in advance. It will be observed that the appearance of these results at this time marks the achievement of a goal toward which the Ministry has been striving for some time—namely, the prompt and regular compilation of railway statistics. It may now be said that these reports are "on time."

Compared with the year before, Revenues show an increase of \$13,778,000—or over 20 per cent. While Expenses show a considerable increase also—\$4,282,000—Net Revenues were \$9,496,000 in advance of the year before or almost 30 per cent. At the same time interest payments and similar items decreased to such an extent that Net Income Debits showed a decrease of \$2,378,000. The final result is that the Surplus for the year is \$3,505,000. This sum is nearly \$11,875,000 more than the same result in 1917—an increase of more than 50 per cent. This comparison is fully as good as it appears, for while there were some depreciated bank notes included in the totals in 1918, the quantity is not so large by half as that in 1917. Among Cash and Special Funds in 1918 these Notes amounted to some \$6,000,000, while in 1917 these items amounted to fully \$12,000,000. In both years of course, a certain proportion of such notes had been earned in the year previous.

The results upon the individual lines are shown by the following summary which shows Revenues, Expenses, Net Revenues, Net Income Debits, and Surplus for the Year upon each line.

SUMMARY 1.

	Revenues (gross)	Expenses	Net Revenues	Net Income Debits	Surplus for the Year
1—Peking Hankow	\$23,822,621.24	\$7,977,853.50	\$15,844,767.74	\$2,456,699.85 (less)	\$13,387,867.89
2—Peking Mukden	20,853,532.26	6,903,148.24	13,950,384.02	29,216.28	13,979,600.30
3—Tientsin Pukow	12,503,359.05	6,334,726.56	6,168,632.49	3,554,116.57	2,714,515.92
4—Shanghai Nanking	4,863,436.58	2,969,195.92	1,894,240.66	987,041.21	907,199.45 (less)
5—Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo	2,397,350.59	2,066,830.96	330,519.63	467,007.14	136,487.51
6—Peking Suiyuan	4,394,397.58	2,859,949.12	1,534,448.46	123,542.60	1,410,905.86
7—Cheng Tai	3,210,437.29	1,337,384.15	1,873,053.14	418,034.08	1,455,019.06
8—Taokow Chinghua	948,917.33	426,453.83	522,463.50	402,069.84	120,393.66
9—Kaifeng Honan	1,270,205.45	703,622.51	566,582.94	419,351.51	147,231.43
10—Kirin Changchun	1,776,144.09	1,075,219.57	700,924.52	424,687.12	276,237.40 (less)
11—Chuchow Pinghsiang	554,392.78	552,598.44	1,794.34	1,444.21	3,236.55 (less)
12—Canton Kowloon	911,199.00	1,029,082.52	117,883.52	477,067.09	594,950.61 (less)
13—Canton Samshui	(Not reported)	(Not reported)	(less)	(less)	(less)
14—Changchow Amoy	45,159.71	86,549.80	40,390.09	125,261.74	165,651.83 (less)
	\$77,652,152.95	\$34,322,615.12	43,329,537.83	9,824,418.26	33,505,119.57

It will be observed that Net Operating Revenues are sufficient to meet all Net Income Debits, such as Interest, Taxes, Rentals, etc., more than four times over. The Surplus for the Year is equivalent to a 29 per cent return upon the Permanent Government Investment in the combined lines. As the report will point out, these results are abnormally favourable, and the year 1919 should not be expected to show a similar increase over 1918. The reason for this is that the year 1917, with which comparison is made did not show normal revenues due to floods and other disturbances. In addition considerable traffic which naturally should have moved in 1917 was left over until 1918 and swelled the normal traffic. On top of this, the season of 1918 was unusually favourable. Crops were heavy and there was practically no interruption to the lines. The only exception of importance to this statement was the closing down of the Peking Suiyuan during the early months of the year as a measure of "plague" prevention.

As would be expected, Operating Percentage, or ratio, shows a considerable decrease. It stands at 44 compared with 47 in 1917 and 52 in 1915. The present figure is probably the lowest average in any country on the globe. Several lines show much better percentages, but the total is raised because of the unfortunate position of certain lines isolated from fuel supplies or without traffic connections. The individual lines rank as follows:—

Peking Hankow	33.1	Shanghai Nanking	61.1
Peking Mukden	33.5	Peking Suiyuan	65.1
Cheng Tai	41.7	Shanghai Hangchow	
Taokow Chinghua	44.9	Ningpo	86.2
Tientsin Pukow	50.2	Chuchow Pinghsiang	89.6
Kaifeng Honan	55.4	Canton Kowloon	112.9
Kirin Changchun	60.5	Changchow Amoy	187.5
Chinese Government railways	44.2		

Such an Operating Percentage naturally leaves large Net Revenues. The proportion which these bear to the investment in the various lines indicates the wisdom of the investment, provided sufficient time has elapsed to prove inherent possibilities. Unfortunately, in several cases, plans for the completion of lines have been held up by unavoidable causes, and the possibilities have not been proven, but for the most part very creditable returns upon the sums invested have been earned. This is reflected in the following summary, in which the per cent which Net Operating Revenues bears to Cost of Road and Equipment is shown by lines.

SUMMARY 2.

Peking Mukden	22.7	Shanghai Nanking	6.2
Peking Hankow	15.6	Peking Suiyuan	5.6
Kirin Changchun	10.6	Kaifeng Honan	4.2
Cheng Tai	8.4	Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo	1.5
Taokow Chinghua	7.1	Chuchow Pinghsiang	0.9
Tientsin Pukow	6.2	Canton Kowloon	Deficit
		Changchow Amoy	Do.
		Chinese Government Railways	10.4

These results have been made possible by increased business and by improved efficiency. Passengers carried one kilometre increased 9 per cent and tons hauled one kilometre increased 24 per cent. In 1918, 229 passengers were carried per train compared with 211 during 1917, and in goods service there was a similar increase from 244 to 257 tons per train. Thus the additional passengers were carried with practically no increase in train service, while the 24 per cent increase in goods traffic resulted in only 17.6 per cent increase in Goods Train kilometres. There is a noticeable increase in the average length of haul per ton. The typical ton of goods in 1918 was hauled 184 kilometres compared with 165 in 1917 and 141 in 1915. Rates have remained unchanged.

Very little change was made in the physical property during the year. Two short branches, aggregating 28 kilometres were built. The investment in physical property upon all lines increased some \$4,336,000. Seven new locomotives were purchased. The seating capacity of Carriages was increased by 1,506 seats—2 per cent. Goods stock was increased by 21 wagons built and 200 leased on a permanent basis. The performance of all of these units were much larger than in 1917. The Government's equity in the property was increased by \$7,664,000 through additions to property and repayment of Funded Debt through Surplus and the increase of Permanent Government Investment. Mortgage bonds were reduced by \$2,550,000.

RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.

RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

The American Consul General has received a communication from the American Red Cross in Siberia bearing upon conditions in Red Cross work in that part of the world and which has special reference to certain reports which have been handed about, particularly in the Far East, in which it has been particularly indicated that "considerable part of Red Cross supplies forwarded by various chapters to Siberia have been lost. This communication among other things says: "For some time past it has been noticed that foolish, exaggerated, and unfounded articles and statements have been appearing in American and other newspapers, both in the U.S. and in the Far East, concerning the situation in Siberia. We have felt it desirable to let our chapters know that these statements as to the upset conditions of the country, and the successful activities of the Bolsheviks and the loss of American Red Cross supplies are absolutely without foundation on fact."

Red Cross supplies come in by steamer too a well guarded harbour, where several large Allied war vessels are lying at anchor. They are unloaded at a Red Cross dock and transferred at once into the big main warehouses of the Red Cross which are immediately adjacent to the dock. These warehouses are guarded night and day by the American soldier guard and are, moreover, situated in the Russian Naval compound with high brick walls, running round it three land sides. When the goods are shipped out they go on American guarded trains and over a line that is guarded from Vladivostok to Omsk by Allied troops. It is true that occasionally small guerrilla bands are able to tear up the track and cause slight damage to trains, but these instances are rare. For some time back we have not sent goods West of Irkutsk but have stored them at big guarded warehouses to the East, one of the largest of which is at the American military camp of Verkhine-Udinsk. Now improved military conditions West of Omsk are permitting us to resume activities and some shipments have already been made as far West again as Omsk. I hope these facts will indicate that Red Cross goods are being regularly and safely received and handled and are not falling into Bolshevik hands. We hope the Chapters will not believe these absurd rumours and be afraid their support will be lost when it arrives in Siberia. The Siberian Commission will be the first to stop the shipment of supplies if there were any danger of their being lost.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issued the following on Nov. 7:—Recent reports that the Constitutional Government or that the South-western provinces have contracted loans with Japan or purchased arms and munitions from Japan are entirely without foundation. An official denial has been issued.

It may be added that the officials of the Constitutional Government are at a loss to account for the origin of the canard. There is a suspicion, however, that it is emanated originally from the north, those who have actually committed those same acts have accused others in order to cover up their own sins.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FOR THE INSANE.

Communities of Parsees in Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai have always been generous supporters of charitable institutions. They have for years shown their interest in the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane and the School for the Blind, both of Canton. Many of their number make frequent visits and give financial support to both of these institutions. A few years ago these communities erected a building in the Kerr Hospital for Insane which is known as the "Parsee Building." About the same time one of their number, Mr. M. J. Patell, of Sassoon and Company, himself put up a building in the Hospital which cost about \$1,200. A few days ago Mr. Patell visited the Hospital and after looking over the entire place and seeing the crowded condition made a gift of \$5,000. This generous gift of Mr. Patell will make possible a two-storey building which will greatly relieve the present congestion. At the same time Mr. Patell visited the School for the Blind and made another gift of \$2,000. This fund will be used to erect an infirmary with sleeping porches and an isolation ward, thus greatly improving the health conditions of the School. These gifts are especially commendable that they are made to the poor of a different race.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 2ND XI v. H.K.C.C. 2ND XI.

To be played on Civil Service ground on Monday, Nov. 10 commencing 10 a.m. The following will represent the C.S.C.C.—E. C. Fincher, F. Bacon, G. H. Haskett, A. E. Wood, S. N. Piercy W. Hill, B. W. Bradbury, H. W. Sandford, S. E. Alderman, H. E. Stränge and R. C. Witchell.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

NOTICE.

MR. W. P. SIMPSON, late of Messrs. SIMPSON & SONS, Tailors, 22, Maddox Street, London, has This Day joined our Firm as Cutter.

DISS BROS.,
TAILORS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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For JAPAN PORTS.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEES MARU Tuesday, 11th November.

ALPS MARU End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 20th November.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 6th December.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

MADRAS MARU Saturday, 16th November.

KUNAJIRI MARU Friday, 6th December.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 17th November.

CANADA MARU Thursday, 27th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 9th November.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EURYLOCHUS" via Panama 25th November.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 22nd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

KAIPING COAL

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FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN Nov. 9, Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK Nov. 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI Nov. 11, at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI Nov. 11, at Noon
HAIPHONG Nov. 13, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Nov. 13, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25.

INDO CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI via SWATOW TUESDAY, Nov. 11, Daylight
STRAITS & CALCUTTA TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via WEIHAIWEI WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via CHEFOO FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight
SHANGHAI via WINGSANG FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight
Kobe FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight
MANILA FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamer proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Hongkong, sometimes calling at Swatow. Current rates can be obtained and through to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data.

A regular service is run from Yenchow to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"IONIAN" About November 8.

"WHEATLAND" About November 9.

"ENDICOTT" About November 17.

"ELTON" About November 18.

"ELDRIDGE" About November 24.

"EDMORE" About November 24.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST HARTLAND" About November 27.

"WABAN" About December 1.

"NISHIMAH" About December 11.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for

NEW YORK

via SUEZ

Late November.

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AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

*PERSIA MARU 8,000 14th November.

*KOREA MARU 10,000 2nd December.

*SIBERIA MARU 10,000 28th November.

*NIPPON MARU 11,000 6th December.

*TENYO MARU 22,000 18th December.

*SHINYO MARU 22,000 15th January.

*Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

GALLAGHER, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

KIYO MARU 17,800 January 9th.

ANYO MARU 18,600 March 13th.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

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HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moll") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS From Hongkong To Vancouver

Empress of Japan Nov. 19 Dec. 10

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Russia Dec. 5 Jan. 12

Empress of Japan Jan. 14 Feb. 4

Monteagle Jan. 9 Jan. 27

Empress of Asia Jan. 23 Feb. 9

Empress of Russia Mar. 10 Mar. 31

Monteagle Mar. 11 Mar. 29

Empress of Japan Mar. 23 April 15

Empress of Russia April 8 April 28

Monteagle May 6 May 26

Empress of Japan May 29 June 24

Empress of Asia June 3 June 31

Empress of Russia June 30 July 21

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia (1st Class) Gold \$200.00

Empress of Asia (1st Class) Gold \$185.00

Empress of Japan (1st Class) Gold \$185.00

Passes and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 722. Cable address: GACANPAC.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

QUINNEBAUG | Capt. Medina SUNDAY, 16th November at 9 a.m.

HAIHONG | Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 18th November at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

HATTAN | Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 11th November at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,000 tons)

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SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

January 13th, 1920. December 20th, 1919. November 22nd, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1234.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

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AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS to BEIRA,

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TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

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"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

AND

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPWRECKERS ARE

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For

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

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ILL FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft

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Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Road, Canton, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING W. Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

A DIAGNOSIS BY A JAPANESE PROPAGANDIST.

Few Japanese publicists understand the situation in Siberia better than Mr. Sumoto, who has been in Siberia several times since December last and has been conducting propaganda work under the command-in-chief of the Japanese army in Siberia since May. His views on the question of Siberia, therefore, carry great weight. In a long article published in the Kokumin, he says—

"The Siberian army, which was on the other side of the Urala at the beginning of May last and was on the point of establishing a junction with the Allied troops in North Russia, has since sustained repeated defeats and is now desperately defending a line not far from Omsk; it is even doubtful whether they will be able to maintain their position at Omsk itself. It will now be all in vain for them to try to subjugate the Bolsheviks and unite all Russia under their banner. The present reverse of the Omsk army is due to various causes, the most important of which, however, is that the soldiers have no heart to fight. There are no more than one or two in a hundred Russians in Siberia who feel any interest in a policy of uniting all Russia. All that they want to achieve is to make a semi-independent democratic country of Siberia. This is the reason why the majority of the Siberians are opposed to the Omsk Government which levies soldiers by coercion to fight in a cause with which they have no sympathy. With men who have no inclination to fight and some of whom go the length of shooting their own officers and surrendering themselves to the enemy, while, on the other hand, 80 per cent. of the wounded sent back have wounded themselves with their own rifles, it is no wonder that the Omsk army should have been reduced to its present predicament. If they once penetrated into European Russia, it was not because they were irresistible but because the coast was clear. Lenin's army being then fully occupied with the stronger enemy on the three other sides. This grave reverse of the Omsk army must necessarily bring about a great political change in Siberia. The Omsk Government is divided into two camps—the Koltchak party who are for a unification of Russia and the Wologotsky party who are only for securing autonomy for Siberia. As a result of the political change in November last, the first-mentioned party got the upper hand and Dictator Koltchak attempted to carry out a policy of unification with the support of the Allies. But now that that attempt has ended in an irretrievable failure, the other party will no longer meekly look on—it is probable that a government will be established by the Siberian autonomy party, excluding Admiral Koltchak, who will not think of co-operating with the other party. Although it is as yet unknown who will be at the head of the new government, yet it is indisputable that it will be a liberal and democratic one and, be joyfully greeted by all the Russians in Siberia except a few bureaucrats and militarists. Supposing that such a government is established, as is very likely unless the attempt be frustrated by foreign intervention, what attitude should the Powers—more especially the Empire—adopt towards it? In my opinion, it will be most politic and advisable for the Empire not only to show good-will towards it but to lend it positive and long assistance. There is no doubt whatever that such will be the course adopted by Britain, America and the other Powers. Unless this is done, peace will never be restored in Siberia and it will therefore be necessary to keep a large army there indefinitely at great cost in money and lives without there being any prospect of positive gain. What this country, or any country for that matter, should guard herself against at the present juncture is a temptation to interfere with political affairs in Siberia. Should this country venture on petty manoeuvres in Siberia in opposition to the general tendency of the world, she would make permanent enemies of the Russians and forfeit her prestige and credit with the rest of the world."



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Sole Importers: Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., 11, Market Street, Singapore.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NOVARA	16th December	17th January	26th January
KASHGAR	28th December	30th January	8th February

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	5th November at 4 p.m.	25th November
DILWARA	16th December	3rd January

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th December

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
EASTERN	8th Nov.	to Kobe direct
NOVARA	16th Nov.	22nd December
ARRATON APCAR	18th Nov.	24th November (Kobe via S'hai.)
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th December (S'hai.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels weighing not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 14th November, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU Friday, 28th November, at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
ARI MARU Wednesday, 10th November, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOKIWA MARU Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TAMA MARU Thursday, 27th November.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
SAGATO MARU Wednesday, 19th November.
MURORAN MARU Thursday, 4th December.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Saturday, 29th December, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KOSOKU MARU Saturday, 8th November.
SADO MARU Thursday, 12th November, at 11 a.m.
HWAH-WU Monday, 17th November.
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp,
Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.)
TAISUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Wednesday, 19th Nov.
TSUBISHI MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of November.
DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.
For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Ferdia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Chador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st Dec. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 32nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 32nd November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Wheatland	The Admiral Line	About 9th Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe, & Seattle via S'hai.	Rashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 19th November.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of India	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 19th November.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th November.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Nov. at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Burghoch	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Portland	Harland	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Lowther Castle	The Admiral Line	About 27th Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th November.
Shanghai	Choysang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Namam	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Nagato Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Nov. at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Doli	Van Waerwijck	Java China-Japan Lijn	On 19th Nov.
Recruiting via Swatow, Fung & Amoy	Am-kua Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th Nov.
Swatow & Bangkok	Changchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Nov. at 8:30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Loongsang	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	On 16th Nov. at 9 a.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Colebrook Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
London via Suez, Fung & C'bo &c.	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Nov. at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th November.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Novara	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 16th Dec.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
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REGULAR SERVICE FOR
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"For the Blood is the Life." YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,
Blotches, Spots, Pimples,
Bells, Sores or Eruptions of any kind
continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching
and inflammation of Piles

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the
root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison-
ous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack,
overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is certified by a most remarkable
collection of unsolicited testimonials from
grateful patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after doctors and
hospitals have given them up as incur-
able—patients who have been cured
after trying many other treatments
without success—patients who not
only have been cured of the particular
skin or blood complaint from which
they were suffering, but also have
found great improvement in their
general health. (See pamphlet round
bottle.)
Over 50 years success. Pleasant to
take and warranted free from anything
injurious. Of all Chemists and Store-
keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,
"MISHIMA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharves & Godowns COMPANY'S
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary be-
fore Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 12th Novem-
ber, 1919, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signee's and the Co.'s representatives
at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and
FRIDAY. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENCLEUGH"
From ANTWERP MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
11th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Undersigned
on or before the 18th inst. or they
will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
11th inst. at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 4, 1919.

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AFRICAN PORTS.

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be despatched from this port on or about
8th November taking Cargo for the above
ports. Passengers' accommodation in
the connecting vessel if available secured
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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France and London (under arrangement)
will be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Bombay and there
transhipped to the connecting steamer for
Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office
until 19 Noon the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages
are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates,
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Agents.
Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1919.

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
TAI-KOKE-SUI	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
Common Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
AREKLEAK	117'	18' 6"	10'	3'	3'
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

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S.S. "WEST OADDOA" Oct. 30, 1919.	Dec. 24, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CONOB" Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 26, 1919.
S.S. "WEST YACA" Nov. 10, 1919.	Jan. 3, 1920.
S.S. "WEST KADOR" Nov. 20, 1919.	Jan. 10, 1920.
S.S. "WEST NERIS" Dec. 28, 1919.	Feb. 12, 1920.

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THE WEEK'S CHAT.

"MAINLY ABOUT WOMEN."

In a leaderette entitled Women and Journalism, which appeared in our issue of Monday, Nov. 3, I find quite a vast field for thought and argument.

Before going on, I must apologize for calling it a leaderette, our readers will recollect that our paper does not "presume" to write leaders, our Mail only offers short commentaries on current events and burning topics of the day.

There is a new modesty in this policy, also a profound wisdom. With the little commentary on Women and Journalism, has given the gossip food for thought, so much so that the ordinary small chat of the week has taken a back seat for once.

The writer under the heading of Adversaria appeared to be sceptical on the subject of ever getting anything from a woman journalist but a cheap imitation of male journalism and male manufactured fiction, or of ever being allowed to get a peep at the "true inwardness of the feminine point of view." The question that naturally arises is, "Is there after all such a very great difference between the male and female point of view, and is not the fact of lack of originality common to both sexes?" Originality is a rare quality. I take it that the purely feminine point of view, is more or less a question of environment and education. There must for instance be a distinctly feminine atmosphere in a bureau.

These feminisms are forced in a hot house of male monopoly and male autocracy; the well drawn and no male thought enters, for you could not suppose that the owner of all this femininity is able to give a fair share of his brain and intellect to all the inhabitants. The insensible monopoly, the reigning and stable for material favours, creates petty jealousy and cunning and develops those instincts, which are commonly supposed to belong to the weaker sex.

The ideal of womanhood still being to be the average male of sweet, clinging, helpless creatures, good nurses with a devouring hunger for the joys of maternity; a tendency to hysteria, and a blind hero worship for lover or husband.

Scarcely is that sort of woman might have quite a different point of view to any man. That type has disappeared and belongs to an ancient civilization. Progress and new inventions have changed domestic conditions and lightened the burden of a household to such an extent that women have time to look around and take notice and have found new interests, and new professions. In the days when domestic duties and the marriage market, with its complimentary professions, were the only means of livelihood for a woman, the feminine aspect, was a necessity as well as an asset. But now I venture to think that it is only a very thick headed man who would believe that a woman's outlook must be different from a man's by virtue of her sex. I will take his point one by one.

(1) *Love*.—Can any one really think that the instinct of attraction that causes this passion is utterly different in the two sexes. Circumstances may make a difference, and different natures are differently affected, but the instinct is the same. The man or woman who poses desires equally to dominate and monopolize the thoughts of the other, and to have all those attentions which are more than half selfish.

Not love has no sex, it is a tyrant to man or woman.

Any difference in outlook between a particular man or woman is governed by the individuality of the person.

Boys and girls inherit characteristic and tendencies equally from the maternal and paternal sides and often the boy takes after the mother while the girl shows a tendency to love of adventure, a business life and "might be her father over again."

(2) *Spirit*.—Environment and education in the past made woman less able to bear defeat, more prone to petty spite, but every decade marks her progress. In this the results of military or the natural development arising from new conditions.

(3) *Society*.—This may be looked upon as the survival of the women's sphere for only a few men in the upper ten have time to devote themselves entirely to pleasure. To-day we look upon men and

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

CHARITY GYMKHANA TO BE HELD.

At the Jockey Club offices last evening, it was proposed that a special gymkhana was to be held on November 29, in aid of the fund for the devastated villages of France. Mr. D. M. Ross presided, and there were present Major Kirkpatrick, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. R. de Journal, J. H. Congdon, G. W. Gegg, S. E. Grimstone, F. Sutton, T. S. Forrest, M. Jones, G. Morton Smith, and Mr. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Dowbiggin read a letter which was received from Mrs. Basil Taylor, the organizer of the fund, asking whether a gymkhana could be held in aid of the fund as a means of charity. She expressed a hope that the club would approve the scheme. It was unanimously decided to hold an extra meeting on November 29, and that all the profits be devoted to the fund.

Mr. Dyer suggested that the names of the races on that day should correspond with names of the well-known races held in Scotland, as it was the day just after the St. Andrew's Ball. As was suggested, a St. Andrew's Stakes is to be run. Mr. Forrest has consented to provide a "John Peel" cup for one race, and other cups are promised by Messrs. Congdon, Dowbiggin and de Journal, who stated that he would arrange with the French community for other prizes.

women who have no other interests as a race apart, something that does not exist and that is tottering on the verge of degeneracy, so that we do not need to bother about the woman's outlook on society.

(4) *Art*.—That knocks me out, I can think of no reason why a woman's angle of view on that subject should be different or feminine.

(5) *And now to the pretty picture of the feminine creature, in her household, hair down and dressed in a kimono, all conventions and affectations discarded with the loosening of the stay lace.* The mere man wants to know what the woman says and thinks then.

It rather seems, as if, when she looked her hair and banished the waist line, she threw away a lot of cramping thought bonds, which were supposed to bind the mind or blind it and keep her untouched and unsoiled by contact with the outer world. To-day she thinks very much like any other creature of the human species. If she is married she thinks of her business in life and how to do it efficiently so as to play the game to her partner.

If she is a sporting person, she thinks of her games, and perhaps a nice suitable costume for different occasions. If she is an office girl, a journalist, a professional nurse, a masseuse, a shop girl or any other sort of working girl, she probably tumbles into bed and sleeps the satisfied and nerveless sleep of the Village Blacksmith, and thanks God that her modern training has enabled her to pay her bills by the sweat of her brow, instead of by the use of her purely feminine charms.

This tirade is in the nature of a rave away and it will be said that "Gossip" is obviously a woman, who has been very cleverly drawn by a bit of bait on the line of a male fisher.

There is not much space left for gossip, but the above may pass for chat, being only a light trifling on the surface of a deep and absorbing subject.

I was pleased to hear, that the head of one of the local firms, gave a very cheery dinner and dance to members of his staff who have been home on active service. It is curious how little hero worship has been done in Hongkong.

People are asking whether it is true that the male members of a certain committee in town tried to get rid of the female element and they want to know whether this is due to sex prejudice, or to the fact that women out here do not get credit for possessing the powers of concentration and organization.

There seems to be a general impression that women's committees end with battle royals for place and power.

Any newspaper reporter who has reported at men's and women's meetings can vouch for the fact that there is very little to choose between male old women and female old women when they get on to the hobby-horse of a pet charity.

THE GOSSIP.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The report for presentation at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the office of the company, Shanghai, on Tuesday, November 18, says: The Directors have pleasure in submitting, for the information of Shareholders, the annexed duly audited Statement of the Company's Accounts to June 30, 1918.

1918.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is Tael 553,297.75 and, after deducting an interim dividend of 15 per cent, aggregating Tael 30,901.28 paid on 1st May last, there remains a sum of Tael 522,396.47 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:

A Second Dividend of 15 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital.

A Bonus of 15 per cent. upon Contributory Marine Premium.

Tael 30,000 written off Premises. And the Balance be carried forward.

1919.—The Balance at credit of Working Account to 30th June amounts to Tael 612,280.82.

Directors.—During the year Mr. Arthur Hide resigned his seat on the Board owing to his retirement from the East. Mr. Hide was a member of the Board of this Company for the last 12 years, during which period he rendered valuable service to the Company. Mr. W. A. Argent of Messrs. Mackenzie and Company, Limited, was elected to fill the vacancy thus caused. In accordance with the provisions of the Article of Association the Directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Directors regret that during the year Mr. G. R. Wingrove resigned his position as Auditor owing to ill health. The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. N. Matthews. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews tender their services to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors, H. G. SIMMS, Secretary and General Manager. Shanghai, October 28, 1919.

CHINA AND SOCIALISM.

On Saturday evening at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Mr. Chang Tung-sheng, chief editor of the *Shih Shih Hsin Pao*, gave a timely lecture on China and Socialism. Mr. Chang explains that in China social conditions are totally different as compared with conditions in the West because China has only partially completed her labours in political revolution and therefore a programme of social revolution is premature. In foreign countries people look forward to the elimination of the barriers separating labour and capital. But in China, owing to the limitations of industrial development, the people have to fight hard against non-employment.

This being so, the time is very remote when the labouring classes will come to the front to argue terms with their employers. Mr. Chang believes that ideal socialism consists not in the forced participation of the fruits of wealthy men by the poor; but it consists of the spirit of true fellowship whereby the well-to-do will of their own accord endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the masses by rendering generous material assistance in favour of the poor and needy. Mr. Chang is opposed to the policy whereby industrial privileges are monopolised by a chosen few; he believes in the satisfactory results of the corporation system under which small capitalists unite to launch great enterprises.

The difficulties of disbanding China's excessive soldiers owing to lack of funds, do not permit an entirely optimistic forecast of the future. However, in the new order of things in China, Mr. Chang says, a permanent remedy will be found in ideal socialism which is the spirit of brotherhood through which the consolidation of the whole country is assured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Dear Sir,—The Bazaar Committee are extremely grateful for your kindness in publishing the article last week, and for your favourable editorial comment on the Society.

Yours sincerely,
Wm. FITZ GIBBON,
Chairman 1919 Bazaar Committee.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

In another column we publish an appeal from the Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to the ladies of Hongkong for gifts of souvenirs and prizes for the 36th Annual Bazaar to be held on the 7th December. The Society depends almost entirely on the proceeds of this annual bazaar for the maintenance of the large number of poor families under its care and for the education of the children of those families.

There are in these days many well-meaning people who entertain a sincere distrust of charity, which they declare to be merely the purveyor of alms and the support of pauperism. If the visitation of the poor in their homes (which is the first duty imposed on its members by the rules of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul) had no other purpose than to provide temporary relief for the suffering poor, relief which is very often insufficient, the connection between this humble activity and its chief object would never be realised. The founder of the Society foresaw the objection, and in refuting it outlined so clearly the object of the Society that his words, written in 1845, will be of particular interest to those who are not well acquainted with the work of this great Association.

"It will often be said to the latest arrivals among you, and already you hear it every day, 'How long will you continue to practise the charity of a cup of cold water? What can you do amongst a Brotherhood who only relieve distress without drying up the springs of it? Why not rather come and take your place in those more progressive bodies where the members labour to eradicate the evil at one blow, to regenerate the world, and to rehabilitate the disinherited? Such language is not new to us; it is the language used towards us fifteen years ago by the schools of St. Simon, when, with only a handful of men, we were founding the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. To be sure we are not self-complacent, and Heaven preserve us from priding ourselves on our works! But when we compare what we would have accomplished in the ranks of those who were pursuing us with their reproaches, and the wants we have succoured, the tears we have dried, the unions legitimised, the children brought up, the crimes, perhaps, prevented, the angry minds soothed, ah! we do not regret the choice which God inspired us to make. Make the same choice, Gentlemen, and fifteen years hence you will not be sorry for it. Yes, undoubtedly, it is not enough to relieve the indigent poor from day to day; we must get at the root of the evil, and by means of wise reforms lessen the causes of public misery. But we profess to believe that the knowledge of useful reform is to be obtained less through books and from public meetings, than by going up the stairs of the poor man's garret, sitting by his bedside, feeling the same cold as he, and by inducing him to confide in us the secret of a sad and lonely heart in the intimacy of a friendly talk. When we have acquitted ourselves of this duty, not merely for a few months, but for long years, and when we have thus studied the poor man in his home, at school, in hospital, not in one town only, but in several, in the country, in every condition where God has placed him, then we begin to know the elements of this formidable problem of misery, then we have the right to propose serious measures."

The reply is decisive. The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gain through this intimate association with the poor and their children a wonderful knowledge of the needs of a class whose condition can otherwise never be thoroughly appreciated. It is undoubtedly because of this intimate knowledge and appreciation that the Society has in all lands been always so successful in the "social" works, properly so called, which it has undertaken.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Nov. 6th.

Holy Communion and Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening, Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, of the 9th Morning:—XLV Macfarren, Turle, XLVI Turner; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Barnby; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 434, 436 (2nd Tune), 431, 487.

Evening Prayer at 8 p.m.

Opening, Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, of the 9th Evening:—XLVII—Davy, XLVIII—Fyner, XLIX—Gossale; Magnificat, Scott;—7th Morning:—Vene Dinitia, Rimbault;—16th Morning:—Hymns, 487, 507, 509 (Tune 507), 23 (A. & M. 13).

Vesper Hymn.

Concluding Voluntary.

N.B.—Choir Practice next Friday at 8.00 p.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, November 6.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

Hymns, 344, 551, 158, 161.

Subject: The Church in Laodicea.

Evening Service, 8 p.m.

Hymns, 386, 501, 519, 187.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, November 6.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Preacher: Rev. G. T. Walgrave.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8.30 Evening Service.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Princes Street.

Weekly Services: Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.

Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Bible study, Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. and Thursday, 8 p.m.

Friday: Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service, 8.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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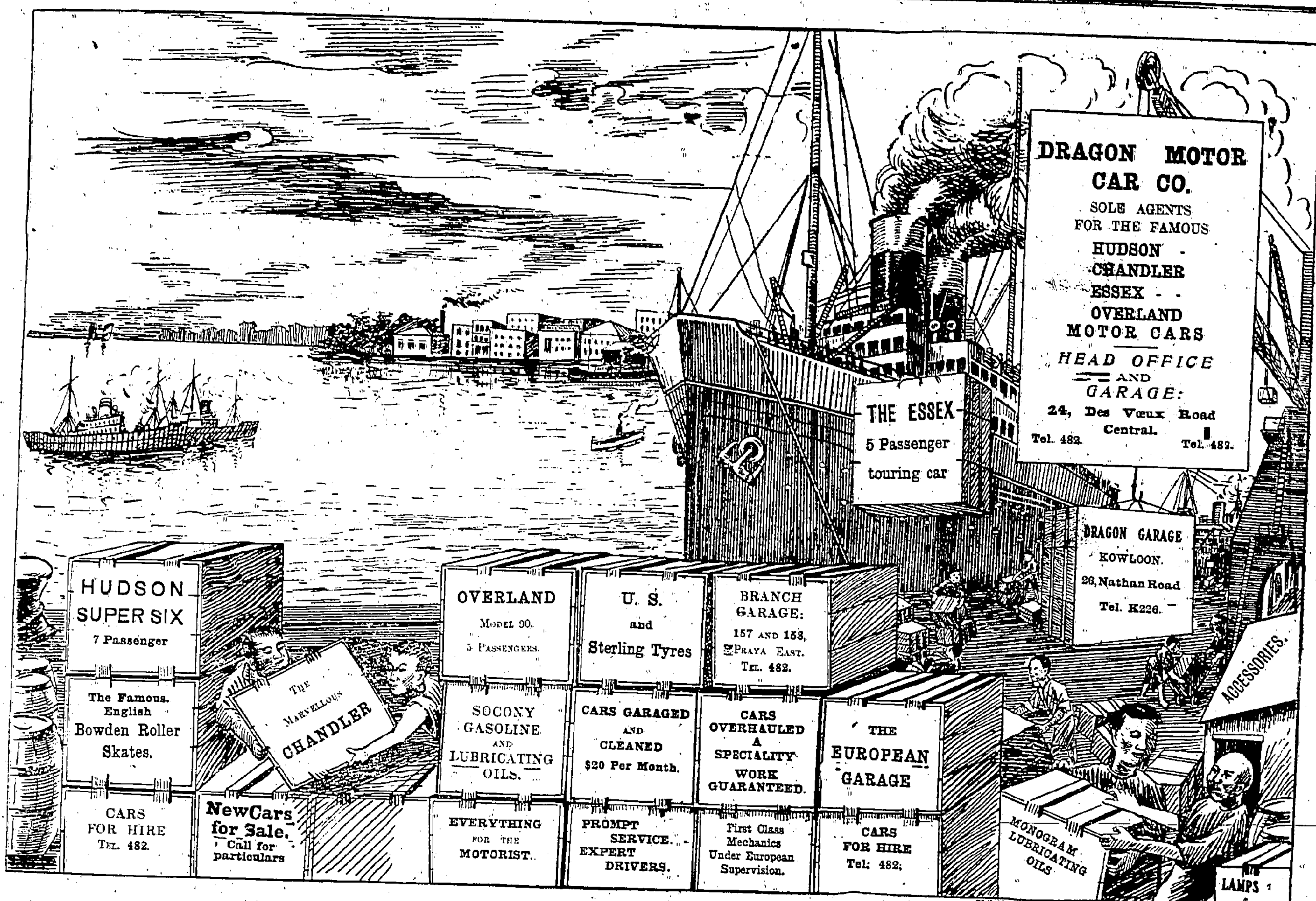
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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

September 17.

By far the most important fixture of the League week has been that between Hearts and Rangers. It aroused an extraordinary amount of interest, drew together a record crowd, and touched many who in ordinary circumstances are quite outside the football world. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the followers of the game favoured the Hearts and wished them good luck, without in the least showing any dislike to their opponents. The reason was a creditable one. During the first year of the war, voluntary enlistment on the part of the players blotted out the prospect of a brilliant season for the Hearts; and until the opening of the present competition the club has struggled under the handicap of its patriotism. Only now has it regained any of its old strength, and the team in the street (even although he might be a Glasgow man and a patron of the Irishmen) felt that the Edinburgh club deserved just a little bit of luck.

The game itself was rather disappointing. Keenly contested, with the issue in doubt until the very last, there was still a marked absence of any sustained play worth the reputation of the two teams. For this both sets of half-backs were responsible. They completely dominated the forwards. Then, against a slight superiority forward of the Celts there must be placed the fact that for the last half hour the Hearts were without one of their best men. Handicapped as they were they made a game fight, and it was only three minutes from the close that the Celts got the solitary score. A draw would have been a more satisfactory result.

The other event of the week was the surprise of Rangers by Clyde, and the consequent draw. Every player has his off day, but it was surprising to see a whole front line of a club clearly out of form.

Among the other games, Queen's Park ought to have won from Third Lanark, and Greenock Morton once more discovered that it is possible to have fourth-fifths of the play and none of the goals.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

Dumfries, 1; Airdrie, 1.
Hamilton Academicals, 0; Motherwell, 3.
Partick Thistle, 1; Kilmarnock, 0.

Rangers, 3; Raith Rovers, 2.
Hearts, 0; Celtic, 1.
Airdrie, 2; Hibs, 0.
Clyde, 0; Rangers, 0.
Falkirk, 2; Dundee, 1.
Motherwell, 4; Raith Rovers, 1.
Aberdeen, 2; Ayr, 1.
St. Mirren, 1; Aberdeen, 2.
Clydebank, 1; Greenock Morton, 0.
Kilmarnock, 3; Dundee, 1.
Partick Thistle, 3; Hamilton Academicals, 3.
Third Lanark, 1; Queen's Park, 1.
Hearts, 1; Hibs, 2.
Kilmarnock, 1; Rangers, 7.

GLASGOW CUP.

In the play-off of the undecided tie in the first round of the Glasgow Cup, Partick Thistle defeated Clyde by 3-1.

PORTSMOUTH REFLECTIONS.

At Portsmouth the hottest of the favourites went down like ninepins; now and comparatively unknown men came within an ace of achieving a victory; and in the end victory went to a man not because he was a brilliant golfer, but because he was a good "sticker." Yet let us give full credit to Mr. Bretherton for what he did, although we may not like his methods. All men are not-born golfers, and the man who makes himself one by whatever method is deserving of praise. For Mr. Bretherton is assuredly a "made" golfer. You know he has thought it all out, and that what he does is not by instinct but by reason. There is little of orthodoxy in him. He addresses with his club three inches behind his ball and his hands away in front. He uses the old-fashioned palm grip, with the thumb of the right hand well under the left. He crouches over his iron, which by the way are never cleaned. He uses an aluminium spoon. He has a putter, also of aluminium, a strange-looking square contraction, mere toy, two feet in length. He plays in gloves, and he tests the wind at every other stroke. That is the catalogue of his heterodoxy. Place against it a grip of the game at all points, an accuracy that is almost uncanny, an invincible temper, an unconquerable nerve, and Mr. Bretherton can afford to laugh at the man with golfing genius but who has not the heart to win. A tall, slightly stooping figure, Mr. Bretherton does not look robust. There were times in the final when he seemed to tire, when a man of smaller heart, you felt, would have collapsed. He tried his hardest to get into the Army, but over and over again, the doctors turned him down.

Mr. T. D. Armour, the young Edinburgh golfer, the runner-up, who served with the Tanks and almost lost his sight with mustard gas, had both the East of Scotland and the

a physical advantage over Mr. Bretherton which should have been worth strokes per round to him. When he really got his drives, he beat Mr. Bretherton by 40 yards, and he can hit a forcing iron shot which Mr. Bretherton will never play. But in the final he was never on his driving. He sliced and pulled, and while he was getting back to the fairway Mr. Bretherton was steering a straight course for the hole, playing an easy, careful game, with a remorseless steadiness. Indeed Mr. Armour was one of the longest drivers in the field. He is the finest iron player in the amateur ranks, hitting with the crispness and precision of the professional and taking the same a big chunk of turf. Mr. Armour, too, has an approach with out stroke which gives the lie at once to Taylor.

THE LAWN TENNIS SEASON.

The tennis season may rapidly tapering to a close was memorable in several respects. For one thing, it was marked by an unprecedented boom; and on the other hand, between war's ravages and the lack of organisation only about one-fourth of the usual tournaments were held. The entries for the tournaments were encouraging, however, though the standard of play was not very high. This applies to the play of both ladies and gentlemen. In the latter case, many of the gentlemen had only too obviously made recent return to civil life, and hand, eye, and brain were not working in their accustomed union. Favourite strokes did not come off with old-time precision, but there was steady improvement with the progress of the season. Among the ladies there was a big influx of new players, keen, adaptable, and willing to learn, and the material is promising.

THE SCOTTISH HONOURS.

There was quite a change in the holders of the various championships. In Scottish tennis Miss M. Fergus, bids fair to occupy the position so long held by Mrs. Robin Wells' Liberton. Besides having the Ladies' Singles Championship, Miss Fergus this season gained similar honours at the East of Scotland, the South of Scotland, Gruntown-on-Spey, and Stonehaven tournaments. At the Midlands Association meeting Miss Nicholson retained her title of lady champion; and at the West of Scotland tournament Miss May Stewart, Bellahouston, retained the singles championship that she had lost in 1914. Taking the similar gentlemen's honours, the Scottish Championship went to Olive Branfoot (who got his first success after being in eight open finals); Captain L. F. Davis had both the East of Scotland and the

West of Scotland singles championship before military duties called him across the sea; E. D. Nicoll retained the Midlands singles championship; G. B. Youll, London, got the South championship (his first success after being in 17 open finals); and E. C. Macintosh, Edinburgh Gruntown-on-Spey and Stonehaven, respectively. Had Macintosh devoted to tennis the attention he gave to other sports in the early part of the season he would probably have had more honours to his credit in the tennis world.

The Ladies' Double Championship of Scotland was held by Miss Fergus and Miss Harriot, and at the West of Scotland the winners were Misses M. Fergus and H. Stanley, Titworth. Glasgow has the credit of the Scottish Gentlemen's Double Championship this season, the Rev. Robert Innes and H. E. B. Neilson being the holders. Along with Captain Davis, Innes got the same honour at the West of Scotland tournament; E. D. Nicoll and W. Burns have the Midlands double championship; the Edinburgh University couple, W. B. Stott and E. C. Macintosh, were the winners of this event at both the East of Scotland meeting and at Gruntown-on-Spey; but A. Wallace Macgregor, partner of A. Wood-Hawes, a very promising Edinburgh player, got it at Stonehaven. At Moffat the gentlemen's doubles went to P. "Johnstone" (P. J. Baird, ex-singles champion of Northern Rhodesia) and A. B. Stewart, Edinburgh. In mixed doubles the Scottish championship was won by H. E. B. Neilson, Partick, and Miss M. M. Fergus, the South of Scotland by G. B. Youll and Miss Fergus, and the West of Scotland by J. Mathie and Miss E. Hendry.

Mixed doubles play has been attracting a considerable amount of attention, and has provided some of the best of the tournament play in a Scottish season which has been remarkably barred of any great and exciting play.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRELIMINARIES IN PROGRESS.

Preparations for the organisation of the League of Nations are being made in London by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, and Raymond B. Fosdick, an American, the Under-Secretary, so that the League will be ready to operate at its first meeting in Washington. The date of this meeting is undecided. In preparatory work for the foundation for the International

Court of Justice, the Organisation Committee is understood to have arrived at the opinion that it would be desirable to invite a number of eminent international jurists to give their opinions on the constitution of such a Court, and has voted to take up the question in detail at subsequent meetings. The action of the Committee is said to indicate that the work of organising such a Court will be carried forward from the point where it was started by the United States at The Hague twelve years ago, when Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, in his instructions

to the American delegates, charged them to work for the creation of an International Court about twice the size in membership of the Supreme Court of the United States. The members of the Organisation Committee are, Stephen Pincheon, France, Chairman; Edward M. House, United States; Lord Robert Cecil, British Empire; Marquis Imperiali, Italy; Viscount Chinda, Japan; Mr. Belin Jacques, Belgium; Mr. Venizelos, Greece; Mr. Guinon de Lenc, Spain; and Mr. Antonio O. de Magalhães, Brazil.

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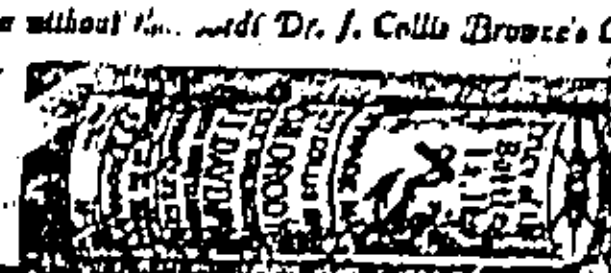
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
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SHIPBUILDING DEAL.

TWO CLYDESDALE FIRMS ACQUIRED BY LORD PIRRIE.

We learn on reliable authority, says the *Belfast Telegraph*, that Messrs. Harland and Wolff have acquired the shipbuilding of Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Ltd., situate at Meadowside and Pointhouse respectively, on the River Clyde at Glasgow. Inquiries at the head offices of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., in Belfast, were met with the reply that there was no information to give on the subject, the officials pointing out that the policy of the firm was entirely a matter for Lord Pirrie, who was not at present in the city. It is understood definitely, however, that the deal is already an accomplished fact, although no change has been made in the management of the firms concerned, which are still carrying on business under their old titles as are Messrs. Caird's, of Greenock, whose works were acquired by Lord Pirrie last year, and who have not yet completed all the contracts they had entered into prior to the change of ownership. The Meadowside and Pointhouse concerns are the seventh and eighth respectively, which Harland and Wolff have acquired or possess controlling influence in on the Clyde, the list reading:—John Brown and Co., Ltd., Clydebank; London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Govan; Mackie and Thomson, Ltd., Govan; Caird and Co., Ltd., Greenock; A. Macmillan and Son, Ltd., Dumbarton; D. and W. Henderson, Ltd., Meadowside; A. and J. Inglis, Ltd., Pointhouse; and Burnmeister and Wain, Ltd., (Diesel engine manufacturers). The five yards in the upper reaches which are now part of the great Queen's Island combine, viz., Brown's Macmillan's, Henderson's, Inglis's, and the Govan yard, form a group launching practically into the same water and capable of turning out all classes of ships. The change of ownership or control, as it may be as in some cases, involve great alterations and extensions for which power was granted last month. In the case of the "limited" yard and Mackie and Thomson, it has involved a complete rearrangement of the river front, the erection of new shops, while another development of the arrival of the firm on the Clyde had been the erection of the magnificent new Diesel engine works higher up the river than the Govan yard. This firm supplies the engines for all the motor ships built by Harland and Wolff, who have confined all this

class of tonnage to their Scottish yards. For several years vessels launched at the Govan yard for reciprocating engines were towed to Belfast to be engine, but this practice has ceased now that the firm has adequate engineering plant at the Clyde works.

DEVELOPMENTS ON CLYDESIDE.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, whose principal representative in the West of Scotland is Mr. J. W. Kempster, D.L., late of Belfast, first became actively associated with the Clyde through Messrs. John Brown and Co., with whom they have had a working arrangement for many years. The association between the two firms has subsequently become closer when Lord Pirrie obtained a considerable controlling influence in this firm, one of the largest of its kind in the world, which has produced the "Aquitania," "Lusitania," many warships and liners, and is linked up with great steel and ordnance and colliery concerns. Brown's armour, Clydebank warships, Coventry guns, and Frith's projectiles are famous throughout the world. Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s Atlas Steel and Ironworks in Sheffield are one of the most celebrated concerns of the kind in the United Kingdom.

WHAT THE NEW DEAL INCLUDES.

Henderson's Meadowside Yard, now part of the Queen's Island firm, was started in the year 1840, and is therefore one of the oldest on the Clyde. The present company took possession in 1873, and the establishment has since gone on increasing until at present the shipbuilding yard covers an area of about 25 acres. The output ranges from the smallest yachts to the famous racing cutters of his Majesty King Edward and the ex-Emperor of Germany and magnificent steam yachts built for the Duke of Sutherland and Baron Rothschild. Many types of merchant vessels, both steam and sailing, have been constructed at Meadowside for owners all over the world, and from the ordinary cargo carrier to first-class ocean passenger and mail steamers, prominent amongst which is the "Cameronia" and "Columbia," and all the notable Anchor liners. Amongst the sailing ships is the five-masted "France," which, when launched, was the largest sailing vessel in the world. In the yard each of the various buildings is devoted to the work of a separate department, and include an ironfounders' shed, sawmill, carpenters' joiners', smiths', plumbers', smiths' and riggers' shops.

The Pointhouse Yard, the yard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis at Pointhouse, are the best known of the smaller Clyde concerns. It has been in existence over half a century, and is capable of building steamers up

RISK OF FIRE IN AIRSHIPS.

The risk of fire in airships has considerably reduced the warlike operations which these aircraft have been allowed to undertake. For commercial purposes some small risk of fire also exists. The proportion of this risk which is due to the presence of hydrogen is, in the case of commercial craft especially, considerably smaller than is generally believed. The engines and other possible sources of ignition are carefully arranged at a considerable distance away from any point at which gas can possibly be discharged, and the speed with which gas when liberated rises clear of the ship, is such that only a very serious fire in one of the engine cars could possibly be communicated to the gas.

Although during the war British airships flew nearly 3,000,000 miles the only ships which were destroyed by fire were, one, the first, "S.S." ship which ran into some telegraph wires and caught fire, the crew escaping; two, a coastal ship which landed on the water and caught fire for an unknown reason, and lastly, an "S.S." ship which landed on top of another in a thick fog.

The petrol system is a source of danger which is probably at least as great as that due to the gas. Large quantities of petrol are stored in the keel of a rigid airship, and the petrol system is necessarily connected to the engine cars. The possibility of transmitting fire to the envelope of the ship would be very greatly reduced if paraffin or an equally safe fuel could be employed. The added safety which would be derived from a less inflammable fuel would probably justify some increase in the weight of machinery necessary to develop the required horsepower.—Wing Commander T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, in *Engineering*.

to 420 feet in length, with a maximum tonnage of 8,000 tons, and its record includes many passenger and cargo steamers, oil tankers, train ferry steamers, and yachts. It also does a large repair business, and its engineering activities are by no means confined to marine work. It has berthing accommodation in the "River Kelvin." Amongst the steamers built by the firm are a number of those belonging to Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Ltd., for the Belfast service, including the "Redbreast," "Vulture," and "Spaniel." The Laird Line have had the "Shamrock," "Aysala," "Rose," and others of its fleet from Pointhouse, while the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Co., Ltd., have had the "Dundalk" and "Ivagh."

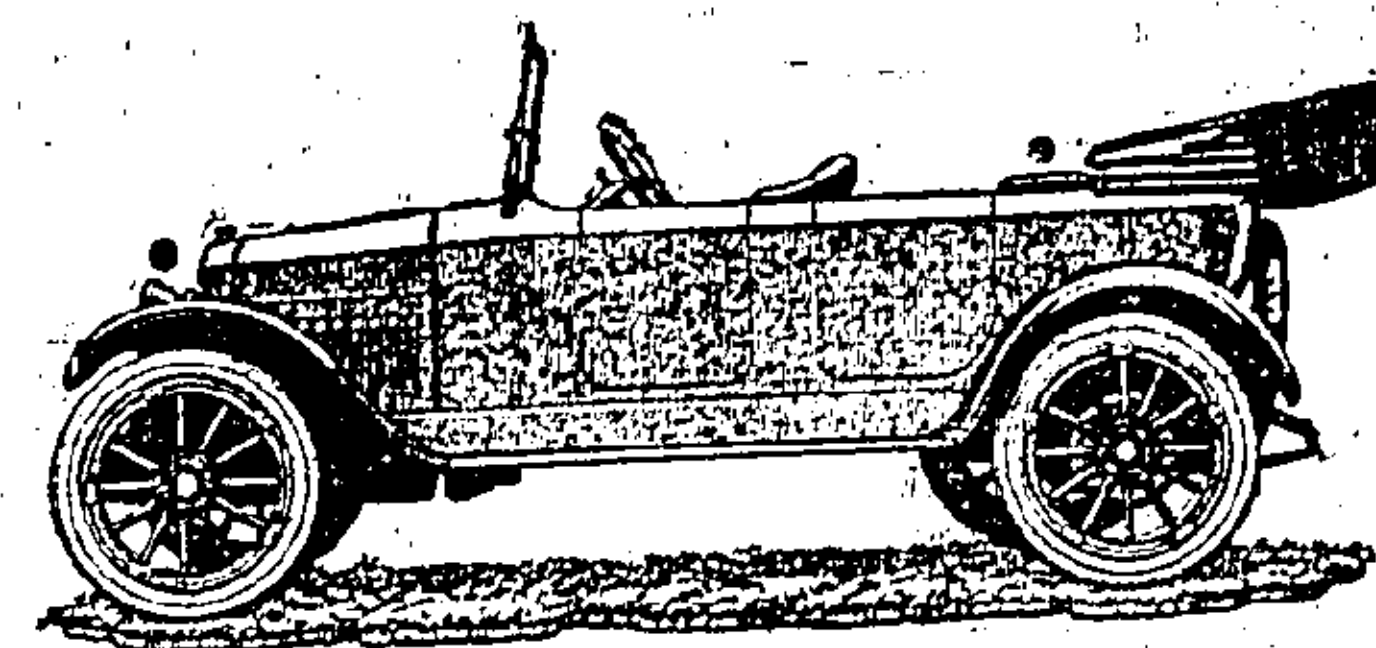
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THE Maxwell Car is practical and simple in construction. There is no overweight and consequent "drag". It is easy to build and therefore well built.

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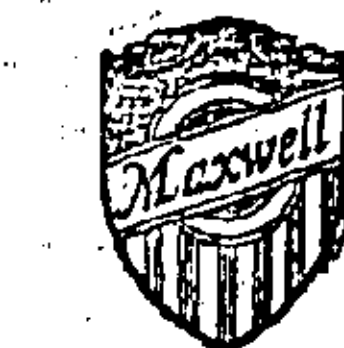
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The latest discovery of modern times, without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitations, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of energy, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervousness, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy complexion, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion. The cause of it all is the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by which we are afflicted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the weary and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the weary and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the weary and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the weary and highly scientific preparation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

POWER FROM THE EARTH.

In my address to Section G in 1904 I discussed the question of sinking a shaft to a depth of 12 miles, which is about ten times the depth of any shaft in existence. The estimated cost was 5,000,000, and the time required about 85 years.

The method of cooling the air locks to limit the barometric pressure on the miners and other precautions were described, and the project appeared feasible. One essential factor has, however, been queried by some persons: Would the rock at the great depth crush in and destroy the shaft? Subsequent to my address I wrote a letter to Nature, suggesting that the question might be tested experimentally. Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, acting on the suggestion, has since carried out exhaustive experiments, published in the *Journal of Geology* for February, 1912, showing that in limestone a depth of 15 miles is probably practicable, and that in granite a depth of 30 miles might be reached.

Little is at present known of the earth's interior, except by inference from a study of its surface, upturned strata, shallow shafts, the velocity of transmission of seismic disturbances, its rigidity and specific gravity, and it seems reasonable to suggest that some attempt should be made to sink a shaft as deep as may be found practicable and at some locality selected by geologists as the most likely to afford useful information.

When we consider that the estimated cost of sinking a shaft to a depth of 12 miles at present-day prices is not much more than the cost of one day of the war to Great Britain alone, the expense seems trivial as compared with the possible knowledge that might be gained by an investigation into this unexplored region of the earth. It might, indeed, prove of inestimable value to science, and also throw additional light on the internal constitution of the earth in relation to minerals of high specific gravity.

In Italy, at Lardarello, bore holes have been sunk which discharge large volumes of high-pressure steam, which is being utilized to generate about 10,000 h.p. by turbines. At Solfatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power may be in the future obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth, and that the whole subject merits the most careful consideration.—The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., in *Engineering*.

IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that



are needed to get matters right. As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, coated tongue, sick headaches, pimples, blotches, skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are a perfect cure. They are thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the pill, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 7th NOVEMBER, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.	
Sterling Exchange 4/3 1/2 T. T.	
Hongkong Bank	530 b.
MAJOR STOCKS.	
Canton Ins.	440 a.
North China Ins.	T. 206 a.
Union Ins.	197 1/2 a. 197 1/2 a.
Fongze Ins.	670 n.
Far Eastern	T. 23 b.
FINANCIAL.	
China Fire Ins.	118 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	345 a.
SHIPPING.	
Donghai	84 b.
H.K. Steamship	83 1/2 a.
Indo-China (Freight)	80 b.
(Debt)	245 b.
Shal. Transport	1300-1310 b.
Star Ferries	300 b. 33 s.
RUBBERS.	
China Sugars	1187 b. 184 a.
Malayan Sugars	844 n.
MIXED.	
Kalian Mining Adm.	90 a.
Langkats	T. 19 s.
Shanghai Loans	118 a.
Shal. Explorations	118 a.
Railways	82 1/2 n.
Trouth Mines	35/9 n.
Ural Caspian	50/4 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	107 s.
H. & W. Docks	176 b. 174 a.
Shal. Docks	T. 123 b.
New Engineering	T. 23 b.
Trouth	30/4 b.
LARDER, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	1104 n.
Hongkong Hotels	118 a.
Hongkong Lands	118 a.
Hampden	118 a.
Kowloon Lands	118 a.
Land Reclamations	118 a.
West Point	118 a.
Corroon Mills	118 a.
Ewo Cottons	T. 500 b.
Kung Yik	T. 41 b.
Leat Kung Mow	T. 260 b.
Oriental	T. 145 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 285 b.
Yangtze Pools	T. 22 1/2 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cement	6.90 b.
China-Borneo	1134 b. 113 a.
China Lights Old 7 1/2 & New 5 1/2	113 a.
China-Provident	113 a.
Dairy Farms	113 a.
H.K. Electric	113 a.
Macao No.	113 a.
Hongkong Bopps	113 a.
H.K. Tramways	113 a.
Peak Tramways (Old)	113 a.
do. (New)	113 a.
Steam Landries	113 a.
H.K. Steel Foundry	113 a.
Water-works	113 a.
Watsons	113 a.
Powells	113 a.
Wisemans	113 a.

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Indo-China (Freight)	80 b.
(Debt)	245 b.
Shal. Transport	1300-1310 b.
Star Ferries	300 b. 33 s.
RUBBERS.	
China Sugars	1187 b. 184 a.
Malayan Sugars	844 n.
MIXED.	
Kalian Mining Adm.	90 a.
Langkats	T. 19 s.
Shanghai Loans	118 a.
Shal. Explorations	118 a.
Railways	82 1/2 n.
Trouth Mines	35/9 n.
Ural Caspian	50/4 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	107 s.
H. & W. Docks	176 b. 174 a.
Shal. Docks	T. 123 b.
New Engineering	T. 23 b.
Trouth	30/4 b.
LARDER, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	1104 n.
Hongkong Hotels	118 a.
Hongkong Lands	118 a.
Hampden	118 a.
Kowloon Lands	118 a.
Land Reclamations	118 a.
West Point	118 a.
Corroon Mills	118 a.
Ewo Cottons	T. 500 b.
Kung Yik	T. 41 b.
Leat Kung Mow	T. 260 b.
Oriental	T. 145 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 285 b.
Yangtze Pools	T. 22 1/2 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cement	6.90 b.
China-Borneo	1134 b. 113 a.
China Lights Old 7 1/2 & New 5 1/2	113 a.
China-Provident	113 a.
Dairy Farms	113 a.
H.K. Electric	113 a.
Macao No.	113 a.
Hongkong Bopps	113 a.
H.K. Tramways	113 a.
Peak Tramways (Old)	113 a.
do. (New)	113 a.
Steam Landries	113 a.
H.K. Steel Foundry	113 a.
Water-works	113 a.
Watsons	113 a.
Powells	113 a.
Wisemans	113 a.

China Fire Ins.	118 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	345 a.
SHIPPING.	
Donghai	84 b.
H.K. Steamship	83 1/2 a.
Indo-China (Freight)	80 b.
(Debt)	245 b.
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H. & K. Wharfs	1

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, 10th November, until noon only.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, November 13.
Shanghai and Japan—Per YOKOHAMA MARU.
SUNDAY, November 16.
Bombay—Per HWAH-WU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, November 9.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, November 10.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, November 11.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 12.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
THURSDAY, November 13.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
FRIDAY, November 14.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SATURDAY, November 15.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SUNDAY, November 16.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, November 17.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, November 18.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 19.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
THURSDAY, November 20.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
FRIDAY, November 21.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SATURDAY, November 22.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SUNDAY, November 23.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, November 24.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, November 25.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 26.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
THURSDAY, November 27.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
FRIDAY, November 28.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SATURDAY, November 29.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
SUNDAY, November 30.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EUROPEAN SERGEANTS' UNIFORM.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

SIR,—I have read with disgust "Uniform's" letter which appeared in the last evening's issue of your paper. Whoever he may be "Uniform" is making a "great fuss" of his position, but he has not the faintest idea of what he is worth. If he is a gentleman the lines as in his letter "Chinese Constable—men who owing to the low scale of pay are recruited chiefly from chair and ricksha coolies or relatively of the same class," could not have slipped from his pen, why should he have a grievance against "dress?" He did not mention that he was a valuable servant of the Crown—fulfilling duties honourably. He said that the dress of Chinese Sergeants was precisely the same as European Sergeants—are not Chinese Sergeants also members of the Force? Can "Uniform" explain the word "Khaki" stuff, and that the officers have a superior quality than the men? Does "Uniform" believe that he and his fellow "Sergts." are equal in rank to the Inspectors and that they should have a different quality in dress than the Chinese. It is high time for him to realise that he had made a great mistake. He should publicly through the Press apologise to the Chinese members of the Force for his daring insult. Without Chinese in co-operation with any work that is to be done in this small Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere where there are Chinese, nothing could have a successful termination. It seems that "Uniform" in referring to the Chinese Sergeants as men risen from a low grade and that "He shuddered with disgust before going out for duty with that 'low grade' 'Uniform,' he merely thought himself to be a member of a noble family and expects us to believe so. Why join the Force then? You think the government send you men over from England for the purpose of criticising? It is downright impertinence.

Your's truly,
A CHINESE.

AMEND OUR BUILDING REGULATIONS.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

SIR,—Like most of your readers I as a resident in the Colony am personally interested in the question of housing accommodation, and would beg to put forward two suggestions which might be of some practical use.

As you know when Government land is resumed for building purposes a ground rent is fixed, and the land then put up for auction subject to the payment of the ground rent. The premium then obtained is sometimes very high and prevents the average individual from becoming the owner of land on which he might build while if at the auction the land was sold to the man who bid the highest amount of crown rent the result so far as the Government revenue is concerned would ultimately be the same while the small prospective owner would be able to utilise what under the present system he has to pay to the Government as premises in furtherance of his building operations.

Another season of the high cost of building is the unnecessarily expensive material of which houses are constructed, brick and stone under the building Ordinance being practically the only materials allowed except in special cases.

If the building Ordinance was amended so as to permit detached houses to be erected of wood on a brick or stone base as homes are usually built in Canada and the United States perfectly safe and comfortable houses could be erected for a fraction of houses built as they are at present in Hongkong and in addition the length of time required for their building would be shortened considerably. Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
BLASTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.M.S.R. Co's. ss. China arrived at Yokohama on November 7, and sailed on November 8, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on November 16.

The N.Y.K. ss. Inaba Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 1st Nov., and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

EVERYTHING IN BRASS OR COPPER

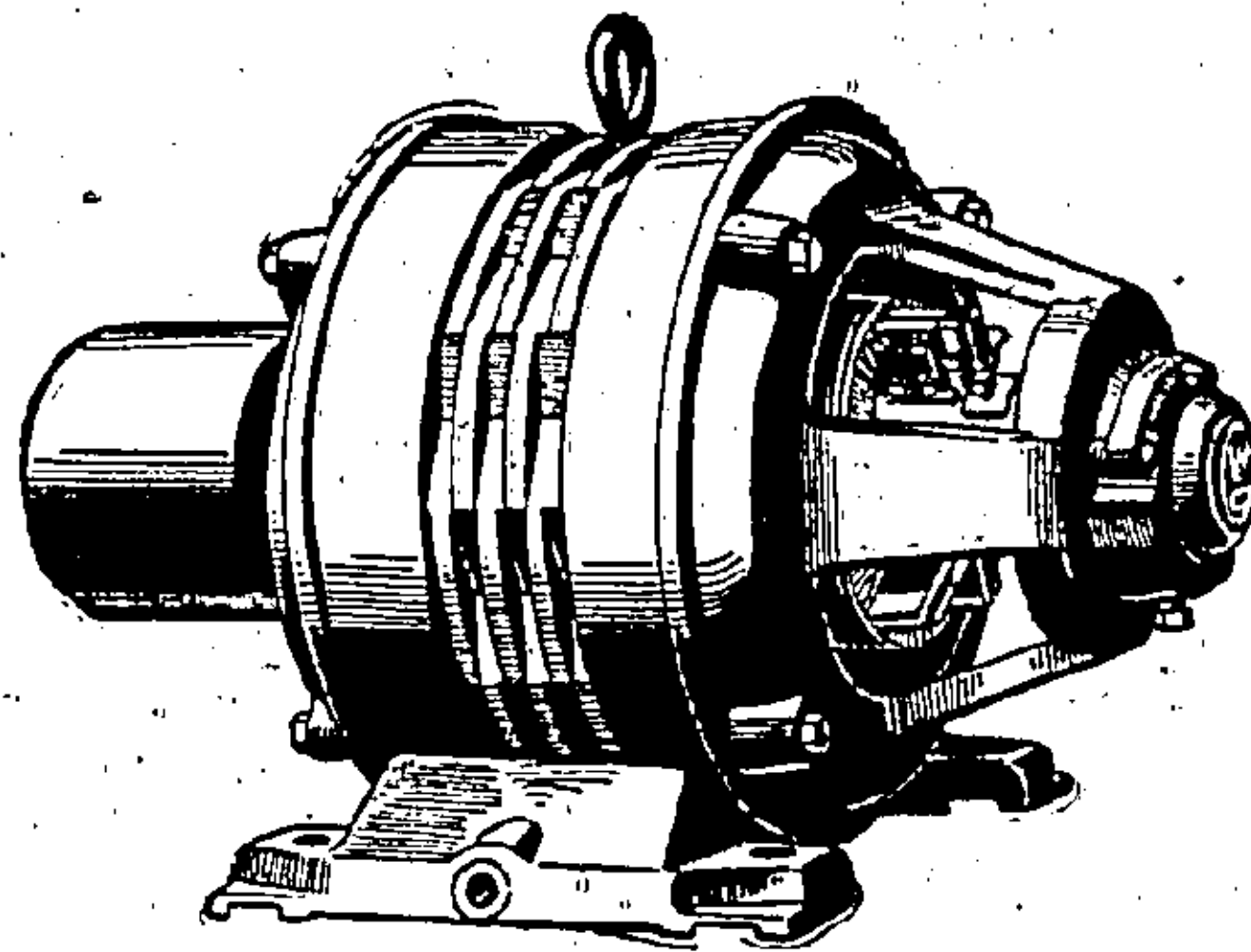
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HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel. 114.
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REPRESENTATIVES IN SOUTH CHINA FOR

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TYPE A.R. SINGLE PHASE MOTOR.

We offer you free the services of our Engineering Staff to help you select your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.

STOCKS AVAILABLE

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JUST ARRIVED
FINE XMAS CARDS
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JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP
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SEVERAL
NEW SHAPED
SILK LAMP SHADES.

Tel. No. 1259.

EAT WISEMAN'S BREAD

Good, pure, wholesome food is essential to

GOOD HEALTH

even if you have to pay a little more for it.

WISEMAN'S BREAD is made in a large, airy and well ventilated Bakery and under European Supervision.

Do not run any risk.
Get your bread from WISEMAN'S

D. M. GOODALL, MANAGER.

THOUGHTS ON LOCAL MORAL EDIFICATION.

THEMISTOCLES' ADVICE.

[By SENECA EDWARDS.]

The world has nothing so much to be admired as a beautiful woman in whose heart is found tenderness, simplicity, and innocence. But no one can genuinely respect a maiden, however sweet and attractive, if she is morally ugly. Only those who are upon the same moral plane as she is might be able to do so.

A handsome person without virtue is like a pretty flower that is wanting in one essential quality—fragrance. Let those who are prepossessing be not too fond of dress and of external decoration (for that is indeed a fault), and let them not endeavour to attract attention (for that is more than vain), but let them furnish their hearts with virtue and their minds with worthy contemplation.

Most assuredly there are men who have gentle noble hearts but whose outward appearance is anything but attractive. Of the two kinds of human beings, the one kind that is good-looking but vicious, the other kind that is homely but virtuous, that of the latter imparts more satisfaction to the world; since the individuals of this class extend virtuous influence upon others; and happiness is a state that depends chiefly upon virtue.

Do not let the mere attraction of a fair exterior mislead you. For the sake of your honour and happiness, take the warning; let it burn deep in your mind; handsome looks and charming manners may betray you into a life of shame and suffering, into error that is fatal. You girls and women; do have a wise and good judgment, and see beyond the blooming flower. Do not merely look for beauty in outward appearance, the beauty of which is only transient—the fairest rose will wither;—but seek for beauty in human excellence; seek the person that is physically and morally clean, truly noble and virtuous. That is the person that is hard to find, that is really worth having.

Beautiful girls, as well as others, should always keep in memory that physical charms are frail and that one day their beauty, now a source of delight, will fade away; their graceful figures, now sweet in harmony, will waste and decay; and they will be launched into eternity. But they will not be afraid, of that day—that momentous hour—if they respect obligations, if they hold sacred and inviolable the vows they make at Church, if they live lives of purity, if they do their duty in this world.

We need not be afraid as to what will happen to us; all we need fear is that we shall in any way stain our character. Faith, Purity, Rectitude, and Clarity to our neighbour banish the fear and sting of death. Let the hills echo with our cheers—cheers for these! And let us live up to them for ever and ever!

A certain Athenian went to Themistocles for advice. He was in doubt whether it would be better to give his daughter in marriage to a man of sterling qualities but of very slender means, or to one whose only recommendation was wealth. Themistocles was a learned statesman, and had no false view as regards riches. "I would give my daughter," said he, "to a man without money, rather than to marry her to money without a man."

A young American who had inherited a fortune from his father, one day requested a circle of acquaintances to a pleasant little tea at his home, where he pointed out to them the interesting features of his beautiful curios and decorations. He however had his eyes fixed upon a certain young lady of the party; and when there was a chance for him to speak to her alone, he was concealed enough to begin by saying that he was worth half a million. The next few minutes found him making a proposition of marriage. As might be expected, he took care to insinuate that if she said yes, she would become the mistress of his splendid big mansion, and the supreme commander of all his wealth. With the blythe rising on her cheeks, the modest maiden, told him she was going to marry a millionaire. That proud insoluble temperament was easily excited. The name of the financial magnate was immediately asked. "Who he is, you will soon discover. The riches of a wife lies in the heart of her husband. He is a millionaire of character—and that is all I want." Having returned this brave answer, she went to join her other friends, whilst the proud young man stood confounded and amazed.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter of misery. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

TEL. No. 1743. TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 8.15, 8.45, 9.15 and 9.45.
TO-MORROW at 8 and 9.15 p.m.

HONGKONG'S FAVOURITE CINEMA STAR
NAZIMOVA

"TOYS OF FATE"

8.15 and 9.15 p.m. 80c. and 40c.
7.15 (Organ accompaniment only) 40c. and 20c.
9.15 (Orchestra and Organ) \$1.50 and 80c.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

TEL. 2511. TEL. 2511.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!!

Also Matinees on Friday & Monday,
CHRISTINE MAYO, PAULA SHAY
AND
JOSEPH BURKE

"A FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Society Drama.

7.15 p.m. & To-day's Matinees.
Episodes 13 & 14 of
"H'OU DINI"

Booking at the THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A DOUBLE ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

—AT—
LONDON—BRUSSELS—PARIS—
—ALSO—
THE FIRST EPISODE
OF—
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
FEATURING RUTH ROLAND.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE: 3.15 & 5 p.m.
Episodes 1 & 2 of "THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
AND
A HAROLD LLOYD COMIC.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL.

In a Season of the Latest and Greatest of London and New York Successes

TUESDAY, Nov. 11.	"THREE WISE FOOLS," Austin Strong's delightful comedy.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.	"TURN TO THE RIGHT," by Winchell Smith and John L. Hazard—America's greatest comedy.
THURSDAY, Nov. 13.	"POLLY WITH A PAST," A comedy with complications by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14.	"LOMBARDI, LTD.," the Hattens' latest Broadway comedy hit.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15.	"PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH," A fresh, flippant, farcical frolic by C. W. Bell and Mark Evan.

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